"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

ONE CENT

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.
Fair; brisk easterly to southerly winds.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,477. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 17. 1899.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 79½c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 38⅝c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—Mrs. Perot yesterday surrendered the child Gladys to her father-in-law, and the habeas corpus proceedings will be withdrawn. The kidnapping charge is still pending, and Mrs. Perot may yet have to stand trial. The situation in the Transvaal remains unchanged. It is said the reply to England is ready, and that Mr. Chamberlain's proposal will be rejected, another having been prepared by the South African Government. The Boers desire peace, but England continues to prepare for war. Great Britain and Spain are taking precautionary measures to prevent the spread of the bubonic plague from Portugal. Four people were killed in a motor car accident in Berlin. Major Jameson, the representative of Sir Thomas Lipton, who arranged the cup races, was injured in a carriage accident, and may not be able to witness the contests. Brazil, Argentina, and Chile representatives are indulging in festivities in Rio de Janeiro preparatory to consummating the alliance of their countries, which, it is asserted, is mainly directed against the United States. Dock Commissioner O'Brien of this city has left London for Trouville. Prof. Robert Wilhelm Eberhord Bunsen, the distinguished chemist, died at Heidelberg yesterday.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

William Neufeldt of 92 Goerck Street was arrested last night and charged with the murder of Mrs. Kronman. He admitted he had pawned the jewelry that belonged to the woman and which was stolen when the crime was committed.

Six of the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements made an effort yesterday to force the city into a forty-year contract with the Ramapo Water Company involving over $5,000,000 annually, but were forced to postpone action owing to the determined opposition of Controller Coler, Bridge Commissioner Shea, and other non-Tammany members.

Page 2.

The New York Federation of Zionists celebrated at Cooper Union last night the opening of the third annual session of the International Zionist Association now in session at Basel, Switzerland. Incidentally, they listened to a message to the American people from the wife of Capt. Dreyfus. Sympathy was declared for Dreyfus, and resolutions against anti-Semitism and for the rejuvenation of Zion were passed.

Page 3.

Material progress was made yesterday in the direction of organized effort for the relief of the suffering Puerto Ricans.

The Red D Line steamship Philadelphia, which reached port yesterday, brought the first arrivals from the storm-stricken Island of Puerto Rico.

Sexton Butler of St. Peter's Church, Westchester, which was badly damaged by fire early yesterday morning, believes the blaze was started by an incendiary.

The anti-Goebelites, the bolting Republican-Democrats, held their convention at Lexington, adopted a platform, and nominated ex-Gov. John Y. Brown for Governor.

A patrol wagon containing three officers and a prisoner was struck and overturned by a Second Avenue car at Twenty-second Street last night. All the occupants were more or less injured, but none seriously.

Governor General Davis reported yesterday that the deaths from the hurricane in Puerto Rico will reach 2,000 and that many are dying daily from injuries and privations. The supplies on the McPherson will arrive in time, but interior points cannot be reached before next week.

The State Democratic Convention at Des Moines, Iowa, yesterday indorsed the Chicago platform in its entirety and nominated a ticket of straight silver men. The Populist Convention accepted the ticket and the resolutions, which condemn the Philippine war and strongly denounce the trusts.

Page 4.

A scheme to unite the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway is under way.

Controller Coler suggests that the Dewey celebration be extended over three days instead of two, and comprise a monster civic parade.

Congressman Daly of New Jersey yesterday addressed the Hunterdon County farmers, denouncing the trusts and the war against the Filipinos.

It is reported that Gen. Jiminez will leave Cuba to-day to assume command of the Dominican revolutionists. He claims that the reports of reverses at Monte Christi were false and were put out to discourage recruits. The status of Gen. Jiminez is under consideration by the State Department, and it may be determined that the United States may be responsible for allowing him to leave. The insurgent General, Cuervo, and thirty men, with arms and ammunition, were captured at Baracoa. A United States vessel is watching a suspicious schooner near the same place.

Page 5.

The four greatest pacers in the world are matched in a race on the opening day of the Empire City Trotting Club track.

The New York baseball team easily outplayed the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and the Brooklyns vanquished the Clevelands.

Thomas M. Siddons of Harrison, N. Y., recently wrote Gov. Pingree of Michigan, saying he would kill him on sight, but last night declared he had no intention of doing it.

Page 7.

Prof. Robert Wilhelm Eberhard Bunsen, the distinguished chemist, died yesterday at Heidelberg, Germany.

Page 9.

A prominent operator said yesterday that the price of bituminous coal will be advanced shortly.

Justice Stover yesterday rendered a decision involving the right of a broker to the use of two stock tickers.

Page 12.

A petition to adjudge the Prospect Park Brewing Company an involuntary bankrupt has been filed in Brooklyn.

The golden jubilee anniversary of the landing in this city of Father Mathew was celebrated by the members of the Total Abstinence Union of America.

It is said that Richard Croker has taken in hand the charges of bribery against members of the Municipal Assembly, and will make a thorough investigation.

Clinton L. Rossiter declared yesterday that he intended to retain the Presidency of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. The Directors passed resolutions indorsing him and his management.

J. F. Pierson, a stockholder of the New Amsterdam Gas Company, took action in the Supreme Court yesterday looking to an increase in the price of gas, as he says at the present figures the company cannot make enough money to meet fixed charges.

The assertion attributed to Dr. Sheedy of Poughkeepsie that fruit, tomatoes, and watermelons are dangerous to children, inasmuch as they generate poisonous gases in the stomach, is not shared by prominent physicians in this city, who scout the idea of such a thing.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 5.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 4.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 7.
Railroads.—Page 4.
Markets.—Page 9.
Society.—Page 7.

Postmistress to Become a Nun.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN COVE, L. I., Aug. 16.—Considerable surprise was expressed in this village to-day, when it was learned that Miss Margaretta Burns, the Assistant Postmistress, who resigned her position a few days ago, had renounced the world and entered the Convent of the Sisters of the Precious Blood in Brooklyn. Miss Burns is twenty years of age, and has always been a leading spirit in Catholic affairs.

Outings in the Mountains.
Try Mount Pocono, Water Gap, Lake Hopatcong, three of many on Lackawanna Railroad, 429 Broadway. Fine hotels. Fishing. Sports.—Adv.

COLER BLOCKS PLAN TO FIX WATER DEAL

Attempt to Rush City Into Contract with Ramapo Company.

OVER $5,000,000 FOR 40 YEARS

Lively Fight at Meeting of the Board of Public Improvements.

Tammany Men Forced to Give Controller Time to Look Into Most Astounding Proposition, He Says.

Six of the Tammany members of the Board of Public Improvements, under the leadership of President Maurice F. Holahan, made a determined effort yesterday afternoon to force the city into a forty-year contract with the Ramapo Water Company for an additional high pressure water supply, at an annual rental of over $5,000,000. Though the matter has been before the board since its first meeting, the contract, which has the approval of the Commissioner of Water Supply and the Corporation Counsel, was sprung in a most unexpected manner and every effort was made to jam it through without consideration and without regard to the financial ability of the city to meet its terms. But for the stubborn opposition of Controller Coler and Bridge Commissioner Shea and other non-Tammany members of the board the plan would have carried, and it was only through their most strenuous efforts that the matter was postponed for two weeks.

The fight over the proposition to enter into the contract with the water company was the fiercest of the many which have taken place in the board since its inception. Open charges of undue secrecy were made during the discussion, and Controller Coler, on several occasions, declared that the scheme was nefarious and would involve the city in a contract beyond its ability to meet. The only thing that prevented President Holahan and his five colleagues from succeeding in their efforts was the fact that their opponents numbered six, and that Controller Coler took a firm stand in demanding time in which to prepare a statement showing the city's financial condition and to have the contract examined by the engineers of the Finance Department.

THOSE AT THE MEETING.

Those present at the meeting were President Holahan, Highways Commissioner Keating, Sewer Commissioner Kane, Water Commissioner Dalton, Bridge Commissioner Shea, Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies; Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Gibson, Controller Coler, President Coogan of the Borough of Manhattan, President Haffen of the Bronx, President Bowley of Queens, and President Cromwell of Richmond. Those who opposed the plan pointed to the fact that the contemplated action was deferred until President Grout of the Borough of Brooklyn had left the city for Europe and that President Coogan, who is living at Narragansett Pier, had come to the meeting straight from a train in order to help rush the scheme through.

Commissioner Dalton precipitated the fight by presenting a long report in which he set forth the present condition of the water supply of the city and the necessity of providing for the future. In Brooklyn, the report said, the daily supply of 93,000,000 gallons is the same as it was five years ago, despite the increase in population. In order to bring the Brooklyn supply up to the standard in Manhattan Island at the same rate per capita, it would be necessary to increase the supply 57,000,000 gallons a day. In Queens the conditions are worse. The supply of 3,500,000 gallons daily ought to be increased to 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 gallons. When the Boroughs of Manhattan and Queens are connected by bridges, Mr. Dalton said, the population of the latter borough will increase with great rapidity, and an increase in the water supply will become imperative.

MANHATTAN ISLAND SUPPLY.

On Manhattan Island, the report said, the demand for high-service supply grows at a constantly increasing rate, thus compelling the Department of Water Supply to make plans to increase the pumping capacity of the machinery. In less than five years from now, the report said, the water supply for Manhattan and the Bronx will be deficient in quantity, as well as in pressure or in elevation of delivery. The average daily consumption for the past six months was 265,000,000 gallons, and the maximum during the hot days of June and July was 286,000,000 gallons, which is an increase of 30,000,000 gallons over the maximum consumption last year, or nearly 12 per cent.

The combined capacity of the old and new Croton aqueducts and the Bronx River conduit, which are now the only means of conveying water to these boroughs, is 400,000,000 gallons per day. Therefore, at the present rate of increase in consumption the limit of capacity of the present water system will be reached in four years or less, and on an increase of 10 per cent. per annum it will be reached in less than five years.

In a table given in the report, Mr. Dalton figures out that the total needed increase in the four boroughs mentioned will be in four years 177,597,000 gallons daily, and in ten years 640,559,000 gallons daily. He then tells of a tour of inspection of reservoir sites of the Ramapo Company, and says that they promise more than meet the demand for many years to come. Passing to the proposition for the city to construct its own additional plant by bringing water from points up the State, he cites the difficulties, the first of which, he says, is the obtaining of appropriations through the Municipal Assembly. He says that the cost would be immense and the delay almost interminable.

NO EXPENDITURE NECESSARY.

Mr. Dalton then goes on to say: "It is not necessary that the city commit itself to a bond issue in this case or that it shall incur any expenditure. Private capital stands ready to construct the works and furnish the water without obligation or cost to the city except to pay for the water when delivered. A proposal has been presented by a responsible company, through its President, Silas B. Dutcher, to furnish the needed water supply at a pressure due to an elevation of 300 feet, or more, if needed, above tide level.

"By act of the Legislature this company is authorized to contract with the City of New York to furnish such a water supply. The proposal is to deliver to the city at its northern limit not less than 200,000,000 gallons of water per day within five years from the date of the acceptance of the proposal, at $70 per 1,000,000 gallons.

"The company has taken all necessary legal steps to secure this water supply, and such additions to it as the city will need above 200,000,000 gallons per day as the watersheds of the Hudson Highlands and part of the Catskill Mountains, already described, can yield. I am satisfied of the competency and reliability of the company to carry out this proposal, and I am also satisfied that under the existing conditions, as herein stated, it will be advantageous to accept the proposal.

"The lowest rate at which this city sells water to consumers by measurement is the Brooklyn meter rate of 7½ cents per 100 cubic feet, or $100 per 1,000,000 gallons. This leaves a quite sufficient margin between the price asked by this water company and the lowest rate charged by the city to consumers to more than pay for the cost of distributing the water to consumers through the mains and collecting water rents.

"The company is not seeking a municipal franchise. It does not propose to sell water to the residents of this city. It will deliver the water to the city and the city will distribute it through its mains in the same manner as the public water supply in the several boroughs is now distributed, and the city will collect the water rents as heretofore."

SHEA AND COLER PROTEST.

When President Holahan had finished reading this report, Bridge Commissioner Shea asked that the matter be laid over for a month, as he had never heard of it and wanted a chance to investigate it.

President Holahan replied, saying that the matter was urgent. "We have been recreant in our duty," Mr. Holahan continued, pounding the desk with his fist. "The papers are attacking Tammany Hall for its delay. We've already wasted nineteen months in settling this question."

Mr. Shea was evidently nettled by the President's vigorous tattoo on the desk, and he answered that he had not come there to discuss the matter at length. "I don't know what people are behind this scheme," he exclaimed. "I don't know whether they are honest or not. It is well enough to go on in the old way of municipal ownership."

Controller Coler then entered into the discussion. "I am astounded," he said, "at this proposition. It is unfair to the elective officers of this city, and I demand that more time be given to this matter."

"It is impossible," shouted Mr. Holahan, growing red in the face.

"Why do you say that?" Mr. Coler inquired, "You are trying to shut off my engineers from investigating this subject. You don't dare to give them the chance."

Mr. Holahan made an angry but inarticulate reply, and then the form of contract was read. This contract, which has been approved by the Corporation Counsel, provides, briefly, that the company shall furnish not more than 200,000,000 gallons of water a day, with a gravity pressure from an elevation of 300 feet, at $70 per million gallons. The company is to furnish its own pipe lines to connect with the city's service pipes at the northern boundary. The supply is to be turned on five years after the contract is signed, but the time may be extended on account of accidents or strikes.

BROOKLYN HAS NO VOTE.

"I see no reason why we shouldn't postpone this matter. The President of the Borough of Brooklyn isn't here and he is interested," said President Bowley.

"The Borough of Brooklyn has no vote in the matter," Mr. Holahan replied curtly.

"Then it's time for us to throw up our hands," Mr. Bowley answered.

"This means $14,000 a day for forty years, to the city," Mr. Shea said, getting down to figures, "and I am informed that there is no need to enter into this contract if we will go on and tap the inexhaustible supply on Long Island."

"Under this contract we pay for only what we use," Mr. Holahan retorted.

"I only want the public to know," Controller Coler exclaimed, "that the President of the Board of Public Improvements wants the financial officer of the city to pay out $5,000,000 a year without giving him a chance to investigate."

Mr. Shea contended that the city ought to go on and provide its own supply instead of giving itself into the hands of a private corporation, and this led President Holahan to declare that the debt limit would prevent this.

"The debt limit don't apply to water supply improvement," Mr. Coler rejoined.

"I know," Mr. Holahan wrathfully retorted; "but we will have to stop all other public improvements if we do this ourselves. What is the debt margin now?"

"I can't give the figures off-hand," Mr. Coler answered.

"You won't give the figures?" Mr. Holahan asked.

"Not unless you give me a month's time," Mr. Coler replied.

"You ought to be able to give a report on the entire State in two days," Mr. Holahan exclaimed.

"This is the most astounding proposition I ever heard of," the Controller said, resuming his seat.

Mr. Bowley, seeing the coast clear, then entered the fray, saying: "It seems strange that these contracts all come at once. It has happened before."

President Holahan again grew red, and muttered that the last time it occurred it had been to the benefit of the Borough of Queens.

"The Borough of Queens never got a thing from this board, and you know it," Mr. Bowley replied.

FIGHT OVER POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Cromwell then moved to postpone the matter for a month, and that it be referred to the Controller for a report on its feasibility and the ability of the city to stand the expense. This motion was decided lost, the vote being a tie of 6 to 6. Those voting in the affirmative were Messrs. Coler, Gibson, Kearny, Shea, Bowley, and Cromwell, and those in the negative: Messrs. Holahan, Dalton, Keating, Kane, Coogan, and Haffen.

Commissioner Dalton thought the time was propitious to end the matter, so he had read his resolution giving him the power to enter into the contract. When the objection was made to the wording of the resolution, Mr. Holahan explained that it only said "may" enter into the contract.

"The Commissioner of Water Supply can be forced to make that contract," said Mr. Shea angrily.

After some desultory remarks, President Holahan, who said that the jamming process could not succeed, inquired: "Why couldn't the Controller do this work in two weeks?"

"It took nineteen months to get this report up," Mr. Shea responded, "unless I misunderstood your pounding on the desk."

Mr. Dalton insisted on his resolution being put, but Commissioner Kearny, who had not taken part in the controversy, exclaimed: "I will vote against this resolution. It is indecent to rush this matter through."

A proposition to lay the matter over for three weeks was defeated, and then the board unanimously decided to give the Controller a fortnight to prepare his report.

Previous to the meeting, Mr. Coler told Commissioner Dalton that he considered the scheme an outrage, and declared that, rather than take part in such proceeding, he would resign.

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water Company, last night made the following statement about the proposed contract between that company and the city:

"A large amount of money has been expended in securing property and in doing the preliminary work, and we are ready to commence construction; but the company has never made any attempt to force a contract upon the city. We knew that New York must obtain a water supply adapted to its future needs and that we were in a position to furnish it, without asking the city to spend a dollar beyond paying for it when it is delivered."

BELIEVE CHILD WAS KIDNAPPED.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Much excitement prevails here and at Kingston over the mysterious disappearance of Carrie Snedecker, the little daughter of Frederick Snedecker, a well-known farmer residing near Kingston. The little girl went out to play at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and an hour later was missed by her mother.

As the little one could not be found, the neighbors were notified, and a general search was begun at once. Cornfields were carefully looked through, wells and cisterns examined, the canal, which is not far from the house, was dragged, and every place into which the child might have wandered was searched, but no trace of her could be found.

The hunt was resumed this morning, and dynamite was exploded in the canal in the hope of raising the body if it were there, but the efforts failed, and now the farmers and parents all believe the little girl has been carried off by kidnappers. The Kingston harvest home was held yesterday, and so many people being there a good opportunity for kidnapping was afforded.

A band of gypsies passed through this vicinity three days ago, and this, too, adds much to the belief that the child has been kidnapped. The farmers have declared that if the child has been abducted they will lynch the kidnappers if they catch them.

The police authorities are trying to solve the mystery, and detectives from Trenton are here working on it. The child is two years and four months old, wore a pink dress and pink sunbonnet, black shoes, and black stockings. She has light hair, and was especially attractive in appearance.

CLUBMAN BRUTALLY BEATEN.

Calumet Man Says a Policeman Clubbed Him—With a Companion He Is Locked Up.

C. A. Murphy, thirty-three years old, a book publisher, living at the Calumet Club, and his friend, Harris D. C. Thornton, forty years old, a broker in Wall Street, were locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Police Station at 1:45 o'clock this morning on the charge of disorderly conduct.

When brought to the station Murphy's head was a mass of bruises and cuts where he had been clubbed by Policeman Patrick Carmody, who made the arrest. Mr. Murphy and his friend, according to their claim, had been skylarking at Seventeenth Street and Fifth Avenue when they were approached by Carmody and ordered to move on.

Both said they were sober and resented the policeman's talk, when he attacked Murphy, clubbing him in a brutal manner. He then called assistance, and both men were dragged to the West Thirtieth Street Station.

Murphy's wounds were so serious that he had to be taken to the New York Hospital, where they were dressed. Thornton was taken to the station house by Policeman Gilligan. After his wounds had been dressed Murphy was returned to the station house and locked up. After he had returned to the police station blood was oozing through the bandages around Murphy's head, and also through his mouth and ears.

Carmody, the policeman, who, it is alleged, assaulted the man, denies that he used his club at all, or even used his fists. He said that the men were fighting, and Murphy attempted to assault him. He shoved the men away, and Murphy, in trying to cross the street, fell and received his injuries.

In the station house, after Carmody had told his story to Sergt. Carson, Murphy asked the Sergeant if he could send for bail. The Sergeant refused, saying that he believed the policeman's story, and ordered the men locked up for the night.

HALE CALLED OTIS A COWARD?

Colorado General's Orderly Writes of a Quarrel Which Caused His Chief to Come Home.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Aug. 16.—In a letter received to-day from Henry Kerr, orderly of Gen. Hale, the latter is reported to have been recalled from the firing line during an engagement with the Filipinos and ordered to report in person to Gen. Otis.

Gen. Hale was in the act of winning a great victory, but he obeyed, withdrew the brigade from the fighting line, and rode to Gen. Otis's headquarters.

This is the conversation that is said to have ensued:

"Gen. Hale, you shall not disobey me while I am in command of this army. I want you to explain why you made that movement with your brigade," said Gen. Otis, with venom in his tone.

"I did not disobey any orders," replied Gen. Hale, "and well you know it. I came here to fight, and if that is not your policy, I want you to understand that it is mine. I saw an opportunity to make a successful attack to-day, and tried to accomplish it, but you interfered and caused me to fail."

"This matter will go to Washington," said Gen. Otis, "and you shall suffer for it."

"If it does I shall prefer charges against you for cowardice," Hale retorted.

"How dare you suggest such a thing? You are an inferior officer, and if you don't retract I will place you under arrest," roared Gen. Otis.

Gen. Hale made no retraction, but he drew forth from his pocket a set of army regulations and referred Otis to a section stating that any subordinate officer had the right to cause the arrest of a superior officer for cowardice.

The war of words between the Generals was continued on these lines for over half an hour, it is said. Gen. Hale had the better of the argument, and Gen. Otis finally gave up the job of bulldozing, dropping the case entirely.

Gen. Hale up to three months ago intended to remain in the service, and was laying his plans to stay in the Philippines. The friction between Gen. Otis and himself, however, caused him to change his intention, and he applied to be mustered out. He is now on his way home.

ROBBERS DISGUISED AS WOMEN.

They Terrorize a Chicago Family and Get Money and Jewelry.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Disguised as women, with dresses worn awkwardly, and shawls over their heads to make identification impossible, two robbers entered the home of Michael Deacey, 3,738 La Salle Street, last night, and after terrorizing Mrs. Deacey and her three small children, robbed the premises.

Deacey is employed by the Chicago City Railway Company and was absent attending to his duties. The robbers secured $42 in cash and a number of rings and a watch.

OHIO MAYOR FINES HIMSELF.

Ordered Constable to Arrest Him for Assault and Battery.

Special to The New York Times.

FINDLAY, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Mayor of Arlington, south of this city, fined himself yesterday for assault and battery. The Mayor is Dr. J. R. Travinger, the village physician, and is built somewhat like Champion Jeffries. Saturday morning he quarreled with John Haudeshell, a prominent hardware merchant, over a bill, which he claimed was excessive. The dispute became furious, and blows were struck.

The Mayor at once arrested Haudeshell and himself and had the constable take them to the Mayor's office. Here he fined both Haudeshell and himself $5 each on the charge of assault and battery. Haudeshell, who was badly used up, considers the fine as but adding insult to injury, and threatens to bring the case before the Grand Jury.

MAY RAISE ANOTHER REGIMENT.

President McKinley Said to be Pleased with Col. Rice's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 16.—The President has intimated that he would like to have Col. Rice raise another regiment just like the Twenty-sixth. This comes from Hotel Champlain this morning. He has been very much pleased with Col. Rice's regiment, and has watched its growth since his stay here with deepest interest.

He has expressed the wish for just such another earnest New England regiment, and there is felt to be little doubt that one of the coming five regiments will be from New England in Rice's brigade.

New orders may be anticipated from Washington before long to reopen recruiting for this regiment in New England and Northern New York.

CO-OPERATIVE CITIES PLANNED.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—The Brotherhood Company, a Toledo corporation organized by Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule" Mayor of that city, and incorporated yesterday with shares of $100 each, intends to establish co-operative colonies and to build cities after the manner of the Ruskin and Rugby Colonies of Tennessee. The first of these colonies will be established on Lake Erie, a short distance from Toledo.

It is understood that the money necessary to start the scheme has been subscribed by Toledo men. The Brotherhood will distribute stock over the country in small amounts and the investors will be protected by a co-operative life insurance adjunct. The plan includes educational work, and co-operative schools are to be established.

Commissioner O'Brien Leaves London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Dock Commissioner O'Brien of New York to-day left London for Trouville, where he will remain a week.

KRONMAN MURDER SUSPECT

William Neufeldt Arrested and Charged with the Crime.

HAD PAWNED WOMAN'S JEWELS

Police Caught Him in a Houston Street Cafe—Samuel Greenbaum Also Locked Up.

The police believe that they have at last cleared up the Kronman murder. William Neufeldt was arrested last night in Applestadt's café, 284 East Houston Street, on the charge of committing a robbery on Houston Street, near Attorney, but when confronted with the charge of committing the Kronman murder confessed to have pawned for $185 the crescent pin containing fifteen diamonds which Mrs. Kronman is supposed to have been wearing at the time she was murdered. He said he had pawned the other jewelry at different places on the east side. The arrest was made by two Central Office men and Detective William J. McCormick and Policeman John J. Barnes of the Union Market Station.

The police who were at work on the case were informed yesterday that Neufeldt could be found at Applestadt's café. They went to the place last night and were rewarded by seeing their man sitting at a table counting some money. The police men rushed in and captured him. He did not resist and quietly went with his captors to the station house.

When he asked why he had been arrested he was told for a robbery which it was said he committed on Houston Street near Attorney Street a few weeks ago. At the station house the prisoner said he is twenty-five years old and lives at 92 Goerck Street. When searched he had $42.38 in his pockets.

Barnes left the station house and soon returned with Samuel Greenbaum, twenty years old, who was arrested at 352 East Houston Street and locked up as a suspicious person. It is believed that Greenbaum knows something of the murder. Greenbaum's father, M. Greenbaum, conducts a restaurant at 354 East Houston Street.

After he had given his pedigree Neufeldt was formally charged with committing the murder, and when asked what he had done with the jewelry, said that he had pawned it all. He said that $185 had been obtained on a pawnbroker on Houston Street on the crescent pin. J. Spielberger of 302 East Houston Street, he said, had offered him $150 for it. The two prisoners were then taken to Police Headquarters and locked up.

Policeman Barnes said that Neufeldt had been suspected of the crime ever since it was committed. For some days past complaints had been made to the police that a man with a black mustache had been making the rounds of the east side pawnshops for several days, trying to dispose of some valuable jewelry at cheap prices. The description given answered that of Neufeldt and a watch had been kept for him. When arrested he wore a black suit and a black derby hat.

Detective Sergeant Morris, who was in charge of the Detective Bureau at Headquarters, gave out the following statement concerning the case:

"In December, 1892, Neufeldt was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the Joliet Prison for a burglary committed at the Marquette Club, Chicago. After serving five years and three months he was discharged and came to this city. He has since been working for different firms up to six weeks ago.

"We have secured a great deal of the jewelry, and expect to get it all. Neufeldt has admitted having pawned the diamond crescent for $185 on the 10th inst. He claims that he received it from a negro named Luce, whom he met in Chicago in 1892, prior to his going to prison. He says he met the negro on the morning of the 10th inst. at Clinton and Stanton Streets. It was the first time he had met him since the time they met in Chicago.

"When asked whether Kronman was a relative of his, Neufeldt said he knew Nathan Kronman, and believed that he was a relative of his mother. He said I visited him for the first time two or three months prior to July 1 in company with my brother and the lady who is now my sister-in-law, but who was not at that time married to my brother. I was introduced to the Kronmans by my mother. The object of the visit was to notify them of the engagement of my brother. We never met before or since."

Detective Morris says there is not the slightest doubt of Neufeldt's guilt. He says that the Central Office detectives have had their eyes on Neufeldt ever since the murder was committed, although his name has not been mentioned in the case. He declares the police have sufficient evidence at the present time to convict the man of the crime. Greenbaum will be held as a witness.

Soon after midnight two men and a woman entered Police Headquarters and were escorted to a private room. Shortly afterward some one was heard to shout, "That's the man!" It is not known who the persons are, but it is thought that one of the men is Kronman.

Morris Jacobs, a brother-in-law of the murdered woman, arrived at Police Headquarters at 1 o'clock this morning. He was quickly followed by Capt. McClusky, who had been summoned from his home. Some one was heard sobbing in the private room where the two men and the woman were taken. It was said that it was Kronman, but this could not be learned to be positive.

M. Greenbaum, the father of the man who is being held as a witness, said this morning that his son had not been home for over a year, and he knew nothing of his doings. He said that the son was a wild boy. Spielberger, the man who is said to have offered $150 for the diamond crescent, would make no statement in regard to the case.

Max Southeimer, an intimate friend of the Kronsmans, and who lives at 66 East Seventh Street, said that he had heard the Kronman family speak of a man named Neufeldt. He did not know if the man arrested was the same party.

Detective Morris early this morning told how it was that Neufeldt was suspected of the crime. He said that on the day of the murder Detective Carey found in the house a memorandum book with red leather covers and a rubber band. On the fly leaf of the book, among other addresses was that of Nathan Neufeldt of 92 Goerck Street. It was known that Nathan Neufeldt's son had visited the Kronmans and his record was looked up, with the result that he was arrested and charged with the crime.

YERKES AGAIN RAILROADING.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, held to-day, John M. Roach resigned his position as President, and was succeeded by Charles T. Yerkes. Warren F. Furbeck resigned his position as Vice President, and L. S. Owsley was elected to succeed him. Mr. Roach, D. H. Loudeback, and C. H. Marlowe resigned from the Directorate, and their places were taken by John R. Walsh, B. B. Lamb, and Harvey T. Weeks.

Mr. Roach's resignation is due to the fact that his duties as General Manager of the Chicago Union Traction Company require so much of his time that he finds it impossible to give the attention to the Consolidated which the duties of the President's position require. Mr. Yerkes will take active charge of the company's affairs.

EFFECT OF JAPAN'S TREATIES.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—There are 10,000 foreigners residing in Japan, and fully 5,000 of them will be affected by the stipulations of the treaties that have just taken effect, and under which Japan withdraws extra-territorial powers from foreign representatives and requires the submission of all contentions arising in Japan to the native courts.

Of the foreign residents to be affected by the treaties, more than 1,000 are citizens of the United States, 2,000 are English, and about 1,000 are German and French. About half the entire number of foreign residents are Chinese.

Nearly 50,000 Japanese reside abroad, and of this number 7,640 live in the United States. As 27,354 live in Hawaii, nearly two-thirds of the Japanese who are away from home are under the jurisdiction of the United States. There are 13,000 Japanese in Corea and 5,500 in England. There are 2,178 Japanese students in the United States and only 129 in Germany, 46 in England, 10 in France, and 47 in Russia and Russian colonies.

GUERIN OFFERED TO YIELD.

But Waldeck-Rousseau Declined to Accept His Terms—Would Rather Starve Now.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—President Guerin of the Anti-Semitic League still defies the representatives of the majesty of French law and justice, and his latest declaration, made to-night after repeated conferences with emissaries from his besiegers, was that he would not surrender under any conditions. He would rather starve than capitulate.

To-night it is rumored that an attack will be made on M. Guerin's fortress at dawn.

Gendarmes surround the offices of the Anti-Semitic League, in which the chief is barricaded and to-night every avenue by which he could secure supplies to continue the siege had been cut off.

Early to-day M. Joseph Lasies, Anti-Semite and Anti-Revolutionist Member of the Chamber of Deputies for Gers, and M. Massard, manager of the Patrie, held a consultation with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau's secretary in behalf of M. Guerin regarding terms under which the latter would surrender.

The secretary said it was essential that the law should be upheld, but that the Government was as anxious as the mediators to effect a bloodless arrest.

Further conferences were held, during which M. Lasies carried to the Government a proposition from M. Guerin that he would surrender on this condition:

He insisted upon the right to leave his fortress and proceed at leisure to the Palace of Justice, where he would surrender himself.

Owing to the excited condition of the public mind, the Government refuse to permit this, as it would undoubtedly attract a great procession of followers.

After further consultations with M. Waldeck-Rousseau and other officials, who declined to negotiate, M. Lasies returned to M. Guerin's house and reported to M. Guerin that his negotiations were likely to prove fruitless unless Guerin would make concessions. This Guerin refused to do, and gave out his ultimatum that he would never yield.

After an hour's consultation M. Lasies reappeared, exclaiming:

"It is all over. These men are so impressed with the idea of death that it is impossible to do anything with them."

Efforts will now be made to have their Socialist colleagues and the leaders of the Anti-Semite League call upon M. Guerin and his comrades and endeavor to persuade them to surrender.

Provisions were supplied to M. Guerin this afternoon from the scaffolding of a neighboring house, but police were afterward stationed on the scaffold to prevent this being repeated.

Great crowds still surround the house, but the street is now barricaded to prevent traffic.

FRENCH LEAGUES IN THE PLOT.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Journal des Debats declares that the investigation of the cases of alleged conspiracy to change the form of government in France has resulted in the discovery of a concerted plan of modification, to be carried out by the various leagues.

M. Fabre, the Magistrate who has the matter in hand, is said to be engaged with a heap of correspondence the police have seized, sent by the Duke of Orleans to his trusted representatives here.

The persons now in custody on charge of being involved in the conspiracy will be tried under the articles of the code which were put in force against Gen. Boulanger.

SHOT DOWN BY ANTI-SEMITE.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The Droits de l'Homme says a locksmith named Bonnet has been shot in the abdomen by an unknown assailant who saw him in a street and called out: "He looks like one of those dirty Jews."

The man then fired at the locksmith and escaped. Bonnet was taken to a hospital, seriously wounded.

PULLMAN INHERITANCE TAX.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—A check for $158,282.04, signed by Norman B. Ream and Robert T. Lincoln, as executors of the estate of the late palace car magnate, George M. Pullman, was paid into the County Court this afternoon to cancel the lien against the estate established by the inheritance tax law.

This is the largest tax of the kind that has been paid in Illinois since the passage of the law several years ago.

LAUNCHING OF THE MAUNA LOA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—The last launch of the year at the South Chicago ship yard will take place next Saturday afternoon, when the steamer Mauna Loa will slide down the ways into the Calumet. The big ship will be christened by Miss Daisy Kernochan of Albany, N. Y., sister-in-law of General Manager W. I. Babcock.

The Mauna Loa will belong to the Minnesota Steamship Company and will be one of the largest ships on fresh water.

KLONDIKER SUES RAILWAY.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Van S. Dresser, who is associated with Postmaster Charles U. Gordon in the real estate business, has begun a suit in the Superior Court against the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for $1,900 damages.

He claims that amount for the loss of time and the hardships which he asserts he suffered while attempting to reach the Klondike in an unsuccessful search for a fortune for himself and to stake out claims for numerous friends, among whom, it is said, Chicago's Postmaster was numbered.

NEW CHAIR FOR BEREA COLLEGE.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The will of George F. Clark of West Acton was filed for probate at East Cambridge to-day. It contains a bequest looking toward the founding of a professorship in Berea College for teaching young men and women the dangers of the alcoholic and tobacco habits. The testator says:

"Having for many years been witness of the terrible demoralizing effects and almost endless amount of suffering and wretchedness caused by the use of alcoholic drinks, and having seen the baneful and stupefying influence of tobacco upon the human system, and also because I feel the need of having in every college a professor whose duty it should be to warn young men and women therewith connected of the great injury they do their own bodies and to humanity by the use of these poisons, I have for some years been saving what little money I could from my small salary, with the hope that I might some time be instrumental in the providence of God of preventing the moral and intellectual wreck of some able and gifted young man or woman."

Langtry's Father-in-Law an Actor.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The father of Hugo De Bathe, who married Mrs. Langtry, was at one time one of the most accomplished amateur actors in England, and is still a member of the "Old Stagers," who occupy a theatre at Canterbury during Cricket Week there.

Englishmen to Sail for Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Sir Henry Strong, Sir J. Scott, and Joseph Walton, Q. C., sail to-morrow on the steamer New England for Boston.

Sir Charles Tupper in London.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Sir Charles Tupper is here attending the meeting of the British Columbia New Gold Fields Company.

DREYFUS'S CASE HURT BY ROGET

Hostility of the Witness Seems to Affect the Judges.

NO STRONG EVIDENCE GIVEN

Accusers Merely Repeated Old Unprovable Charges.

PROTEST BY PRIS

dorsal muscle. There is, however, no fever, though he chafes fearfully at losing the opportunity to tackle the military witnesses.

It has been remarked that the Dreyfus case brings him fame and bad luck. Since he first concerned himself with it he has been attacked with pleurisy and typhoid fever, and now he is shot in the back.

HOPED FOR AN ADJOURNMENT.

The seriousness of his state was hidden in the hope that the trial might be adjourned pending his recovery. It was a rather unreasonable expectation, however desirable from the view point of the defense.

Maitre Demange's application for an adjournment to-day was roughly dismissed. Mme. Labori, to show that her husband was recovering rapidly, attended the session. She was sorely disappointed at the news she had to convey, and she said her husband would be even more so.

To-day's witnesses were M. Guerin, who was Colonial Minister at the time Dreyfus was sent to Cayenne; Mme. Henry, widow of the suicide, and M. Lebon, who was Colonial Minister for more than two years, who ordered the palisade, or high fence, to be placed around in hut on the Ile du Diable, and Gen. Roget.

Guerin is a provincial attorney in Carpentras, where they know nothing of the Dreyfus case, except what they have learned from the papers. I happen to know that he was acquainted with the prisoner's late father, who was naturalized a Frenchman in 1873 at Carpentras, where two of his three daughters have since married. This possibly accounts for the sense of kind feeling in M. Guerin's deposition.

Mme. Henry, dressed in deep mourning, came from the convent where she is staying. She says her age is twenty-six. She is commonplace, and shows, in her figure and complexion, that she shared the good cheer of which the late Lieut. Col. Henry was so fond. There was very little in her evidence. I noticed two lies. One was that she saw Henry one night at the dining-room table pasting the bordereau on a sheet of gummed paper, and that it was torn in small fragments. Now, the photograph I was shown of it—the photograph which was done for the Intelligence Department—shows it was simply torn half way across and was not in fragments.

The other lie was that Esterhazy was not known to Henry before the Picquart duel; but she afterward admitted that Henry knew Esterhazy many years previously in Tunis. She was scarcely audible; but it hardly mattered, as she delivered herself of a lot of fustian about Henry's patriotism and devotion to the army.

Gen. Roget, like all the other Generals who preceded him, came as a witness; but he acted as a public prosecutor. He and they reminded me of a devil's advocate, but a devil's advocate in good earnest. Roget was set against the unfortunate Dreyfus, who must have been tortured while the General went on with statements, deductions, innuendoes, and suggestions that were jam to all officers present.

JOUAUST CONVINCED BY ROGET.

If Roget was not speaking in good faith, his statement was infamously wicked. But he made a point. Major Hartmann, who testified before the Court of Cassation about the gun mentioned in the bordereau, said it had been tested in 1880, and that every one knew all about it in 1894. This Roget denied, and the President of the court-martial, who is an artillery officer, seemed to indorse him.

According to Roget, the gun had been tested in 1894 only, and only spoken of in one journal, The Yacht, the editor of which, Capt. Weyl, was then an intimate friend of Esterhazy.

"Who was this Weyl?" said Roget. "He was the uncle by marriage of Mathieu Dreyfus." The accused quivered with rage, like one half-impaled, and, starting up, he protested at having to sit still for two hours while tortured by a witness who tore his very heart out.

Col. Jouaust's manner had relaxed on the two previous days, but when the circumstance of Weyl's making the revelation about the gun was mentioned, it hardened into the utmost severity.

What is very strange is that Weyl's relations with Gen. Pellieux and Esterhazy were never probed, although they were much taken up. Weyl was sent to coventry by the Nationalists for having written articles favorable to England in the Journal des Débats. He was at the same time excluded from the offices of the Ministry of Marine, to which, as editor of a nautical journal, he had had free entrance.

I thought, at the time of the article in the Journal des Debats, that they were fair, well written, and creditable. He must have known, Alfred Dreyfus, since he was Mathieu's uncle-in-law. There are many Nationalists who regarded him as a spy of England, and denounced him to the Marine Minister, but the Nationalists are always rabid.

M. Lebon brazened out the charges that he had sent barbarously cruel orders to Devil's Island. At the same time it looks from his evidence as if a serious plan for enabling Dreyfus to escape was on foot. Had he escaped in 1896, M. Lebon would have been to all France an accomplice of the "traitor." The former Minister of the Colonies seemed inspired merely by the instinct of self-preservation—our guardian angel in the material, but never in the moral order.

Lebon's evidence told more against himself than against Dreyfus.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

VIEWS OF THE PARIS PRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The refusal of the court-martial to comply with the request of Capt. Dreyfus and Maître Demange for an adjournment is variously commented upon by the Paris evening papers.

The Droits de l'Homme declares the decision "dastardly," and protests, in the name of the accused, against an act that "diminishes his chance of justice."

The Temps says: "One cannot suppose that the Judges are unanimously unfavorable to Dreyfus. Their unanimity rather proves that they are guided by considerations of public order."

The Journal des Debats says: "It would have been extremely regrettable had the trial been interrupted, as a termination of the present situation is of the highest importance for peace and order."

BERLIN CRITICISES THE COURT.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The refusal to adjourn the Rennes trial pending the recovery of M. Labori is severely commented upon here. Capt. Dreyfus is compared to a man in the stocks—at the mercy of anybody choosing to pelt him and without means of self-defense.

The German press, hitherto reserved and moderate, now expresses its feelings strongly on the subjects of the evidence of Gens. Mercier and Billot. Keen analysis and criticism characterized every comment.

The references by Gen. Mercier to Germany are denounced as "inaccurate, mendacious, and puerile." They will not be officially contradicted, "because Germany cannot be held responsible for the casuistry of French Generals."

It is equally improbable that Mercier's statement will be denied in the Reichstag, or that any steps will be taken which would imply interference in the domestic affairs of France, beyond what has already been done in the name of humanity to prove that Capt. Dreyfus had no connection with Germany. The press of Berlin is practically unanimous on this point.

PREDICTS SECOND CONVICTION.

Sir John Bridge Thinks Dreyfus Will Be Made the Scapegoat of the French Army.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Sir John Bridge, the Chief Police Magistrate of London, has just resigned. When asked what he thought of Mercier's evidence in the Dreyfus case he said:

"The blackguard is not much of a recommendation for commissions from the ranks, is he? Distinctly bucolic, one of the papers described him. I should think so! And I don't see that he has brought forward a single damaging fact against Dreyfus, do you?"

The Chief Magistrate added: "They are bound to put a stop to the charges that are being leveled against the army. They have gone on too long already."

"Do you mean that they must convict Dreyfus?"

"I mean that they are bound to convict him. If they acquit him the French Army will be ruined in the eyes of Europe forever, with or without reason. The conviction is growing stronger here day by day that Dreyfus will be convicted and then pardoned. Nothing apparently is inconsistent in France."

Labori's wife was Margaret Oakley, formerly the wife of Vladimir de Pachmann, the celebrated pianist. She was divorced from him in Canada. She is a gold medalist of the Guildhall School of Music.

TESTIMONY IN DREYFUS CASE.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Trial in Detail—Gen. Roget the Star Witness.

RENNES, France, Aug. 16.—The trial by court-martial of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus was continued this morning, Major Carriere, the representative of the Government, having refused to agree to the adjournment of the case until Monday, applied for by M. Demange and Capt. Dreyfus, owing to the murderous attack upon Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defense.

To-night it is understood that Maître Lemange will to-morrow repeat the application for an adjournment, in consequence of a hint that the Government Commissary, Major Carriere, has received instructions not to oppose it.

The feature of the day's proceedings was the story of the sufferings of Dreyfus on Devil's Island. Dreyfus wept in court when the Clerk read a document recounting the details of his incarceration.

The proceedings opened with the application of M. Demange for an adjournment. This was followed by the deposition of M. Guerin, the former Minister of Justice, who, however, only repeated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation.

M. Lebon, the former Minister of the Colonies, then testified in justification of his instructions to treat Dreyfus rigorously, declaring that the extreme stringency only dated from the time he thought an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoner.

Col. Jouaust, President of the court martial, asked Dreyfus if he had any questions to put to the witness, and he replied in an emotional voice:

"No, my Colonel. I am here to defend my honor. I do not wish to speak here of the atrocious sufferings, physical and moral, which, for five years, I, a Frenchman and an innocent man, was subjected to on the Isle du Diable."

M. Demange asked that the official report of the treatment of Dreyfus on the Isle du Diable, which was published in the newspapers last week, should be read. The Clerk of the court did so, and, in a sympathetic tone, recounted the harrowing tale of Dreyfus's mental and physical sufferings and inhuman treatment.

Deep-drawn breaths of indignation came from the hearers as the reading proceeded. Dreyfus at first watched the faces of the Judges with his usual composure; but gradually, as the story proceeded and incidents of his awful existence were brought up before him, his eyes grew dim and tears glistened in them, and then slowly trickled down his cheeks.

CALM YIELDS TO TEARS.

Dreyfus could stand it no longer, and, for the first time during his trial, gave way to such emotions and silently wept. The faces of those in the audience expressed sympathy with the prisoner's emotion, and even the Captain of gendarmes sitting beside Dreyfus turned and gave him a look of unconcealed compassion.

Gen. Mercier, who, with M. Lebon, was seated in the front row of the witnesses' seats, listened to the reading of the report unmoved, while Col. Jouaust followed it with an air of bored tolerance.

M. Lebon afterward returned to the stand and added a few more words in justification of his conduct, and then Col. Jouaust ordered the next witness to be brought in.

All eyes were turned toward the door on the right of the stage, and a moment later the form of a woman, dressed in deep mourning, appeared in the doorway, and, accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, advanced to the platform.

It was the widow of Col. Henry, the French officer who committed suicide in prison after confessing to forging certain documents in the case. With pale face and hand upraised before the crucifix, she took the oath to tell the truth. Mme. Henry is of medium height, and has a plain cast of features. She at once put herself at ease, leaning forward with both hands resting on the rail of the witness stand. In an attitude of complete self-possession she gave her evidence, accompanying the words with frequent gestures.

Her evidence, however, was of little weight. She admitted the frequent visits of Esterhazy to her husband, and declared her husband told her he had forged one document "in order to save the honor of the country." She gave her evidence in a very matter-of-fact way, and was in nowise the sympathetic figure the anti-Dreyfusards have tried to make her.

Gen. Roget, in undress uniform, followed. His evidence was a vitriolic diatribe against Dreyfus from beginning to end.

Col. Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he wished to say anything, and the prisoner, who, during the time of Gen. Roget's fulmination against him, several times made a movement as if to rise and retort, but was waved down by Col. Jouaust, rose and, in that voice which is not agreeable in ordinary times, but, when strangled with emotion, as it was to-day, had a thrilling effect on his hearers, he cried:

"No, my Colonel. It is frightful that, day after day, for hours, I should thus have my heart, my soul, and my very entrails torn without being permitted to reply. It is a terrible torture to impose upon an innocent and loyal soldier. It is a frightful thing! Frightful! Frightful!"

The audience, profoundly stirred, began to applaud, but the applause was quickly suppressed.

M. Demange then announced that he would question Gen. Roget to-morrow, and the court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

The following is the evidence in detail:

Ex-Minister of Justice Guerin, the first witness, said he knew absolutely nothing of the facts in the case, but could repeat surrounding circumstances, which he had already related before the Court of Cassation, if the court-martial desired.

Col. Jouaust having explained to the witness that the court-martial had no cognizance of previous proceedings, M. Guerin proceeded to repeat his evidence, saying, that at the end of October, after a Cabinet council, the Premier invited him to his room, where Gen. Mercier joined them, and explained that for some time past documents had been missing from the headquarters staff, and that, in consequence of inquiries made, suspicion had attached to Dreyfus.

Gen. Mercier, the witness continued, added that he was convinced Dreyfus was the culprit. He said he founded his conviction on three facts:

First, the bordereau, the author of which was undiscoverable until Col. Fabre, on returning from the manoeuvres, immediately after he saw the document, exclaimed:

"Why, it is Dreyfus's handwriting."

Secondly, the nature of the documents enumerated in the bordereau, in conjunction with Dreyfus's employment in the different departments, proved exclusively, according to Gen. Mercier, that Dreyfus alone had cognizance of all these papers, and he alone could have disclosed them.

Thirdly, the dictation test and Dreyfus's perturbation at the time.

This refers to the dictation given by du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus a few moments before his arrest. The dictation contained certain phrases from the bordereau. It has been said that it would have been natural for Dreyfus to scent a plot against him, and to have exhibited some degree of agitation. The French War Office has never produced the copy of this dictation to prove that the writing was not normal.

Gen. Mercier, M. Guerin then said, in consequence of these convictions, declared his intention to ask the Cabinet to authorize the prosecution of Dreyfus. A special Cabinet meeting was held on Nov. 1, 1894, to consider the matter. The witness forgot whether M. Casimir-Perier or M. Dupuy presided. Gen. Mercier handed the Cabinet nothing but the bordereau. After the Minister of War had related his reasons for his suspicions the Cabinet unanimously authorized the prosecution of Dreyfus.

Dreyfus was arrested Oct. 15, 1894, by Lieut. Col. (then Commandant) Henry and M. Cochefert, chef de la sûreté, in the office of du Paty de Clam. The bordereau was found at the German Embassy about the middle of September of that year and taken to the Secret Intelligence Bureau. Mercier, then Minister of War, placed the investigation in the hands of du Paty de Clam. Suspicion against Dreyfus was first aroused because his handwriting bore a vague resemblance to that of the bordereau.

M. Hanotaux alone made some reserves or diplomatic objections, based on the place where the document was found. But it was agreed that in the event of court-martialing Dreyfus measures should be taken to prevent mention of the name of any power.

From that day the witness had learned nothing whatever of the case, personally, as it was in the hands of the military authorities. M. Guerin, at that time, had never heard of the secret documents, and none was ever communicated to the Cabinet. He only learned of the existence of the alleged secret documents during the Zola trial, and only learned of the alleged confession of Dreyfus to Capt. Lebrun-Renault from the newspapers. Gen. Mercier never mentioned the confession to the Cabinet.

[Mercier swore before the Court of Cassation that Lebrun-Renault told him of Dreyfus's alleged confession on Jan. 6, 1895, the day after the degradation. It is perfectly true that the "confession" was never communicated by Mercier to any of his colleagues in the Cabinet, notwithstanding the case was exciting so much public interest; nor was it mentioned by either Gonse or de Boisdeffre to Picquart in 1896, when he was conducting investigations concerning Esterhazy.]

JOUAUST QUESTIONS GUERIN.

Col. Jouaust then questioned the witness, saying: "M. Gobert, an expert, has declared you summoned him to your office to give you information about the Dreyfus affair. Do you remember the occurrences? Did he not say, on entering, pointing to the clock: 'Monsieur le Ministre de Justice, I fear lest at this hour a grave mistake is being committed'? Is it not a fact that you did not reply, but when M. Gobert was leaving, recommended him to observe extreme caution, as the Government was desirous of keeping the treason secret, dreading particularly its directions upon the part of the press, and, above all, upon the part of the Libre Parole, as the suspected officer was a Jew?"

During the Summer of 1894 the Clerical and the Radical press of Paris made a continued attack on Gen. Mercier. After the arrest of Dreyfus, and when it became known that the suspected prisoner was a Jew, the attack was redoubled.

"To-morrow," wrote Henri Rochefort, in L'Intransigeant of Nov. 5, 1894, "no doubt they will applaud the Minister of War when he comes and boasts of the measures which he has taken to save Dreyfus."

On Nov. 8, however, Rochefort struck a new key. In his article for that day Mercier, along with de Boisdeffre, was extolled as a patriot and the enemy "of all traitors like Dreyfus."

M. Guerin replied: "I cannot affirm whether or not I received M. Gobert, but what I can affirm is that if he came I did not employ the language mentioned, and I made none of the statements he attributes to me."

M. Lebon, former Minister of the Colonies, was then summoned to testify regarding his treatment of the prisoner. He said that when the Cabinet was asked to intervene in favor of a revision he thought the Executive should not interfere with the judiciary.

"On my soul and conscience," declared M. Lebon dramatically, "I say I regard the measures I took relative to the prisoner on the Ile du Diable as warranted, and if I had to repeat them I would hesitate not."

[On Oct. 6, 1896, Dreyfus was put in irons and kept in them for two months. At night a lamp was lighted over his head that the jailer might watch the expression of his face. Myriads of tropical insects were thus attracted, which nearly drove the prisoner insane. When Dreyfus learned that he was to be placed in irons he wrote to the Commandant of the Iles du Salut Penitentiary, in which he said, among other things: "I would be grateful to you to let me know of what fault I have been guilty since I have been here. I thought I had conformed rigorously to all the rules. I carried out every order to the letter."]

Col. Jouaust, addressing Dreyfus, asked: "Did you receive the letter just referred to?"

Dreyfus replied: "Yes, my Colonel."

"What impression did it make on you?"

"I understood nothing of what it contained," answered the prisoner.

The Weyler letter referred to above was intended to convey the impression that Dreyfus was in communication with outside sympathizers.

At this juncture some time was occupied in reading a long report from the Minister of the Colonies to the Minister of War, giving the various reports of the Governor of French Guiana. Passages describing the dread the prisoner expressed to the doctors when he feared he was losing his reason caused an immense impression. Tears were even seen to glisten in the eyes of Gen. Billot, the former Minister of War.

At the conclusion of the report M. Lebon asked leave to explain. He said:

"I do not dispute the accuracy of the report, but it is partial. Reference has been most carefully made to the precarious health of the prisoner. But the doctor never made a communication to me on the subject. I do not hesitate to say that if he had done so I should have given orders to have the prisoner treated as all invalids should be treated. It is with deliberate intent that I have been treated as an executioner."

Col. Jouaust, turning to Dreyfus, then remarked: "Have you anything to say in regard to this deposition?"

Then the prisoner made the vehement reply that he was not there to complain.

The remarks of Dreyfus caused intense excitement in court. The prisoner uttered the words in a loud voice and with tremendous energy.

The audience had not recovered from the emotion caused by this scene when Mme. Henry, in deep mourning, appeared in court and entered the witness box amid profound silence.

Col. Jouaust, addressing this witness, said: "We thought, Madame, that your life in common with your husband has placed you in a position to give interesting information. I beg you to tell the court what you know."

Mme. Henry deposed that toward the end of September, 1894, after dinner one evening, her husband told her a very important paper had been handed him. The witness added:

"As he did not return, I retired about 11 o'clock, and I asked him, when he returned, why he was later than usual. He undid a narrow, transparent roll of paper, and said: 'There is a serious matter here, which I have been requested to investigate this evening.'

"Shortly afterward he re-entered the room, holding papers and a letter, which he had just pieced together. He placed them all in his hat, in order not to forget them in the morning. He left on horseback, as customary, the following morning, saying he had to see Col. Sandherr as soon as possible."

"What was his impression on seeing the bordereau?" asked Col. Jouaust.

The witness replied that he, Col. Henry, did not know the author of it, but said perhaps Col. Fabre or Col. D'Abeville knew. [Henry was an assistant in the Secret Intelligence Bureau in 1894, when Col. Sandherr was chief. It is said that the bordereau was first brought to him. On several occasions Henry made a point of emphasizing this fact. For this reason Joseph Reinach and others have assumed, on the presumption that Henry was Esterhazy's partner in treason, and that the bordereau was not first brought to him or he would have suppressed it.]

HENRY PITIED DREYFUS.

Continuing, Mme. Henry said: "When my husband returned from the Cherche Midi Prison, after taking Dreyfus there, I asked why he was on duty, and he answered:

"'I have just carried out the most painful task an officer can have. I have taken to the Cherche Midi an officer accused of the frightful crime of treason.' Without naming Dreyfus, he added, 'I beg you not to speak of it for some time. He is an unfortunate fellow.'

"'In the last letter your husband wrote you before his death,'" said Col. Jouaust, "he used the words: 'What a misfortune to have met such a wretch.'"

To this the witness replied: "No. He did not say that. He said: 'You know very well in whose interests I acted,' meaning that he acted in the interests of the country. He used to say to me, 'For thirty-three years I have never acted except in the interest of the country.'"

Mme. Henry then remarked: "You know his sentiments, gentlemen. He committed forgery on account of Col. Picquart's proceedings, and it was in order to save the army, compromised by the dishonesty of its enemies."

"Did you ever hear," Col. Jouaust asked, "of a letter Col. Henry is said to have addressed to Major Esterhazy?"

"Never," replied Mme. Henry.

Before concluding her testimony she returned to the subject of the forgery. She evidently thought she could exonerate her husband by saying he believed he was justified, in the interests of the country, in inserting in the existing dossier new and convincing material, proof of which had reached him verbally a few days before.

Turning to M. Demange, the witness added: "You understand what I mean?"

"No," promptly replied counsel for the defense.

In answer to a question of Col. Jouaust, Mme. Henry declared she did not know the name of the person who had given her husband this verbal information.

GEN. ROGET ON THE STAND.

Gen. Roget followed. He traversed the old ground, giving his reasons for his conviction of the guilt of Dreyfus. He declared there was no charge against Esterhazy, with the exception of the resemblance of his handwriting to that of the bordereau. Moreover, the witness added, there had been a new fact since the judgment of the Court of Cassation, namely, Esterhazy's confession that he wrote the bordereau. But, he added Esterhazy advanced and withdrew his confession intermittently. If Esterhazy had rendered services to the Intelligence Department there would have been traces of them in the books. But no money had been paid Esterhazy, though, even supposing he worked out of pure benevolence, he would have been paid. Yet there was no trace of such payments.

Esterhazy had said he wrote the bordereau under the orders of Col. Sandherr. [Esterhazy first confessed that he wrote the bordereau by the orders of Col. Sandherr to a representative of The London Observer. The confession was published in that paper Sept. 26, 1898. Later he made a signed confession, which was published in The Daily Chronicle of London, and later still, he confessed to Le Matin in Paris. It was not the fact of the confession that the Court of Cassation deemed a "new fact," but because Esterhazy possessed paper identical to that on which the bordereau was written and because his handwriting was identical with that of the bordereau.]

"But," declared Gen. Roget, "I, who knew Col. Sandherr well, declare that is false. Col. Sandherr was absolutely incapable of such an order. I add that it is inadmissible because Col. Sandherr was the last person to know of the existence of the bordereau, which was received in the ordinary way. This bordereau was handed to Col. Henry and was brought by him to the Intelligence Department. It was shown to others by Col. Henry after he had pieced it together. Col. Sandherr only saw it later.

"Esterhazy has also said the document was stolen from an embassy and brought by a porter. It is false to say the Intelligence Department ever had any relations with a porter of that embassy. It is possible Esterhazy is preparing some surprises for us between now and the end of the trial. They won't disturb me any more than other surprises."

Referring to the question of the complicity of Henry and Esterhazy, the witness said:

"If Henry had been the accomplice of Esterhazy, how can it be admitted that he himself brought the bordereau, which might have caused him to be suspected, to the Intelligence Department?"

[Those who believe in Henry's guilt advance two answers to this question: First, that Henry lied when he said that he was the one to whom the bordereau was first brought; second, he received it knowing that it had been fabricated by Esterhazy to implicate Dreyfus.]

ROGET'S TESTIMONY A SPEECH.

Gen. Roget while testifying constantly turned toward the prisoner to see the impression made by his deposition, which was virtually a speech for the prosecution. The General discoursed lengthily on the famous scene with Col. Henry in the office of M. Bertulus, the examining Magistrate, and said M. Bertulus asked Henry to inform the witness that he, M. Bertulus, was a friend of the army, and begged the witness to call and see him, when he would communicate the result of his investigations from the "Blanche" and "Sparanza" forgeries.

"In reply," said Gen. Roget, "I said: 'When you see M. Bertulus, you will thank him in my behalf. Tell him the investigation does not interest me in any way.' I added that I was rather distrustful of this proposal, which, I pointed out, was perhaps a trap."

The General added that M. Cavaignac (then Minister of War) approved of his, the witness's, coursé toward M. Bertulus.

The General next dealt with the seizure of papers at the house of Mme. Pays, on which M. Bertulus largely founded his conviction of the guilt of Henry, owing to mention in them of the name of a spy, "Richard," at Cuers and Basel, where it was well known spies were in the habit of meeting.

Then the General tried to refute M. Bertulus's statements declaring Henry brought three of these documents to the War Office, and that they did not contain the mention of Basel or Cuers, as stated by M. Bertulus. The latter, however, has already shown before the whole Court of Cassation that, while he was mistaken in saying the words appeared in those documents, they did appear in other papers seized at Mme. Pays's residence.

[When Judge Bertulus seized Esterhazy's papers at the house of Mme. Pays, Henry at once secured an order from the Minister of War to claim any documents that seemed to concern the "national defense." At that interview, according to Bertulus, as testified to before the Court of Cassation, Henry acknowledged that the authors of the telegrams signed "Blanche" and "Speranza" were Esterhazy and Du Paty de Clam. Bertulus then said to him: "This is not all. Esterhazy and du Paty are guilty. Let du Paty blow his brains out to-night, and let justice take its course with Esterhazy, forger, and not traitor. But there is still a danger, and this danger is you." The Judge then accused Henry of supplying papers to Esterhazy. Henry was much overcome. "Finally," says Bertulus, "Henry left the room, then coming back, he asked me to walk out with him arm-in-arm, so that it should be seen that he was not under arrest." It was not until the following day that Henry secured the papers that are said to incriminate him.]

At this point the General thought it desirable to make a declaration that he did not desire it to be said that he questioned the good faith of some of the witnesses who had been heard. He added:

"I make this statement so that there shall be no misunderstanding and in order that my words be not misinterpreted. Nevertheless, their testimony is open to criticism, even as our utterances are criticised."

Continuing, the witness said: "M. Casimir-Périer deposed before the Court of Cassation that an Ambassador called to demand an official denial of the statement that important documents were found at his Embassy. The Ambassador, however, knew it was a fact. But, admitting that he did not know it, there is nothing surprising in the occurrence, in view of the facility with which Attaché "A." (I do not mention his name as the Minister has forbidden it) allowed compromising letters to lie around. I read one such letter which was very compromising to a person whose name I cannot mention. Why, therefore should not the bordereau go astray?"

ACCUSES GERMANY AND ITALY.

The General insisted upon the truth of the statements that Military Attachés "A" and "B," under which letters he referred to Col. Schwartzkoppen of the German Embassy at Paris and Major Panizzardi of the Italian Embassy at the French capital, at the time, worked together almost daily, and he quoted a passage from a letter exchanged between them as follows:

"M. Hanotaux, the sly fellow, is glad at the Embassy denying. The Embassy must deny."

In the same document, declared Gen. Roget, was a name written twice, and the name, he asserted, was that of Dreyfus. The name of Esterhazy, he added, was not found in any of the documents, none of which could be ascribed to him, with the exception of the petit bleu, "which Col. Picquart discovered in such an extraordinary manner."

The witness said he then felt great uneasiness in regard to the document containing the words "Ce canaille de D—" [The complete text of this letter was published in THE TIMES of last Sunday.]

A certain Military Attaché, the General said, later informed Col. Sandherr that there was some one who imitated his handwriting perfectly. The name of Dubois, the witness further said, was found in the correspondence of the military attachés.

Dubois, the General explained, was an "unfortunate," who tried to sell the secret of the smokeless powder used in the French Army. "If," said Gen. Roget, "no other person can be found to whom the initial 'D' can apply, to whom does it then apply?"

As he made this remark the witness faced about and looked fixedly at the prisoner, who, however, merely shrugged his shoulders.

"No," continued the General, "the explanations furnished on this point by M. Trarieux, (former Minister of Justice,) troubled me somewhat, but I do not insist." Here Gen. Roget paused, the excitement under which he was laboring being almost uncontrollable. In a thick, choking voice, he continued:

PLEADS THAT HE BE BELIEVED.

"And yet, in the presence of disinterested testimony like mine, you will not allow preference to be shown to the evidence of persons who have benefited by treason."

At this point the General broke down and tears streamed down his cheeks.

Resuming his testimony, the General set to work in the effort to prove the guilt of Dreyfus. He declared there were traces of treason in every paragraph of the bordereau, and that Dreyfus alone, not Esterhazy, could be acquainted with the plans it contained. He criticized the deposition of Major Hartmann of the Twenty-second Artillery in regard to this point.

Commandant Hartmann, an artillery expert, deposed before the Court of Cassation that Dreyfus could not have written the bordereau because there were blunders in the terms used, which Dreyfus, also an expert artillerist, could not possibly have made.

The witness then traversed the old ground, trying to prove that Dreyfus alone was aware of the secrets of the new artillery guns, of the plans for the concentration of troops, and of the contents of the Firing Manual. He then endeavored to show that Col. Picquart had recourse to fraudulent methods, with the intent of incriminating some one other than Dreyfus, and declared Picquart spent 100,000 francs with the object of organizing a campaign of surveillance "of an unfortunate officer who was guiltless." This 100,000 francs, he added, was a reserve accumulated by Col. Sandherr, by strict economy, from the funds at the disposal of the War Office. This reserve had entirely disappeared.

In response to gestures of contradiction from M. Demange, Gen. Roget admitted the figures quoted were perhaps exaggerated.

The witness next accused Col. Picquart of suppressing documents tending to compromise Dreyfus.

As the General was evidently greatly fatigued, Col. Jouaust suggested that he continue his testimony to-morrow. The Colonel then addressed the prisoner, asking him if he had anything to say in reply to Gen. Roget.

Then came the sensational outburst from Dreyfus, as quoted above, which so profoundly stirred his hearers.

Col. Jouaust pointed out to Dreyfus that he had been given an opportunity to speak at the end of every deposition, and that the Court would continue to do so.

Gen. Roget spoke for three hours without adducing any new facts, only reiterating in the most forcible terms what has been bandied about in the anti-Dreyfus press for a year past.

The most interesting part of his testimony was his attack on Col. Picquart, which will, undoubtedly, lead to the confrontation of the two men.

He treated Dreyfus without mercy, both in words and in attitude. In fact, it seemed at times as though he would provoke the prisoner into striking him. The General's manner was most passionate. In his outburst at the end of his testimony he uttered the most ruthless attacks with the air of one delivering a pleasant Sunday school address, leaning over the front of the witness rail, sipping from a glass of water, wiping his lips and mopping his brow with perfect self-satisfaction.

HE POINTED AT THE PRISONER.

But again and again he would halt turn in his chair, and, pointing his finger at Dreyfus, would repeat some cruel accusation, at the same time fixing his eyes on the accused man.

Dreyfus, however, was not hypnotized and steadily returned his gaze, sometimes throwing a glance at the President of the court, as though appealing for permission to reply. Once, when Gen. Roget had flung one of these darts, he stopped and deliberately paused.

One could see the fire in Dreyfus's eyes, and in his tightly clenched jaws could be divined the struggle that was going on within him. The Captain of gendarmes, seated beside Dreyfus, watched him closely. The seconds passed like hours, and the spectators held their breath. Gen. Roget seemed purposely to prolong the silence in order to make a deeper impression. It was a perilous moment.

But Dreyfus won the battle over his passions, and when Roget's voice was at length heard again, every one knew the danger was past, and a deep-drawn sigh of relief came from the audience.

The court then adjourned.

As the prisoner passed out in front of the seats assigned to the representatives of the press his face was pale but animated. He seemed to be in a state of great nervous excitement and in a furious temper.

The general impression left by to-day's proceedings is unfavorable, owing to the absence of such cross-examinations as M. Labori would have submitted M. Lebon, and M. Guerin to, and owing to the fact that Gen. Roget's arguments received no reply. This, however, it is hoped, will prove damaging when M. Demange cross-questions both to-morrow, although M. Demange cannot be said, up to the present, to have shown up to any great advantage.

Maître Mornard, who represented Mme. Dreyfus in the revision proceedings before the Court of Cassation, has been summoned to replace Maître Labori until the latter is able to return to his post. M. Mornard is expected to appear in court to-morrow. He is, however, a weak substitute for Labori.

MAITRE LABORI IS IMPROVING.

Bullet Has Been Traced by Means of X-Ray Photographs—Zola Sends a Message.

RENNES, France, Aug. 16.—M. Labori passed a better night. He had some sleep and his condition was more reassuring, but this morning the wounded lawyer was worse. A slight fever had returned.

However, at 5:20 o'clock this afternoon, the following bulletin was issued:

"The condition of the patient is satisfactory in spite of slight fever. The X-ray has shown the bullet traversed the skin, sub-cutaneous cellular tissue, and muscles around the spinal column, flattening against the right side of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebra."

The bulletin was signed by the four doctors in attendance upon M. Labori.

M. Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of Capt. Dreyfus, visited the wounded man this morning. Finding him to be progressing favorably, M. Dreyfus said:

"Well, mon brave! the revolver does not seem to have done you much harm."

"Oh!" replied M. Labori, smiling, "revolvers are no use against me. I am too big. It needs a cannon shot to do me much harm."

This is a striking illustration of M. Labori's pluck and cheerfulness in spite of the agony he is undergoing.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, has telegraphed to the sufferer expressing his sincere grief and expressing hopes for his recovery.

Emile Zola has telegraphed to M. Labori, saying:

"On learning of the outrage I send you the expression of my indignant anger. My heart is full of tenderness and admiration for you."

Mme. Labori is beginning to feel the effects of the nervous shock of fatigue and nursing.

M. Hild, secretary of M. Labori, said it had not been thought advisable to inform the patient to-day of the refusal of the President of the court-martial to adjourn the sessions in view of the counsel's condition.

M. Demange had a long consultation with Mathieu Dreyfus this afternoon respecting to-day's session of the court-martial, the gravity of which is fully recognized. M. Demange is much upset by the loss of the assistance of his colleague, particularly as the latter had prepared a special set of questions for Gen. Roget, and the absence of these, together with the fact that M. Labori's secretary was compelled to be away, put M. Demange to a great disadvantage. Counsel for the defense, however, will take Gen. Roget in hand the first thing to-morrow. The great preoccupation of the Dreyfus family and M. Demange, however, is the refusal of the court to adjourn when applied to this morning. This is considered of grave significance and is taken to be an indication that the members of the court-martial have already made up their minds unfavorably to Dreyfus.

In Dreyfusard circles the decision has created a very bad impression and pessimistic predictions are being made as to the outcome of the trial. It is pointed out that the decision of the members of the court not to adjourn being unanimous shows that not one of the Judges is well-disposed toward the prisoner.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The correspondent of The Times at Rennes, who speaks of a relapse noted by the doctors after the X-ray examination of M. Labori's wound, says:

"This was probably due to the fact that his inability to attend the court-martial while Dreyfus was being subjected to a grand inquisition at the hands of Mercier, Roget, and others preys upon Labori's mind. The official bulletin pays too little importance to this relapse."

IS A WARM CHAMPION OF DREYFUS.

Special to The New York Times.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Aug. 16.—Capt. Dreyfus has in Anton Weiss of this city a great admirer and personal friend. Mr. Weiss during 1879 was identified with the Transatlantic Steamship Line at Havre, France. At that time Capt. Dreyfus had charge of the artillery department of the post in Havre. There were only a few Jews in the city, and they had no place of worship. On feast days Capt. Dreyfus, who was greatly respected on account of his extensive knowledge of the Church forms, took the place of rabbi and held the services.

According to Mr. Weiss's statements, Capt. Dreyfus was a mild-mannered man and a perfect gentleman, held in high regard by all Havre. The life he led was one of quiet simplicity. Quite frequently Mr. Weiss had seen Dreyfus superintend the manoeuvres of the heavy artillery on the sea coast.

Capt. Dreyfus, so Mr. Weiss thinks, was too zealous a patriot and too proud a man to have committed the deed of which he is accused.

Sound Sleep

comes from a sweet stomach, pure blood, strong nerves and hearty health. The surest way to acquire these is by an honest use of this famous medicine, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. For fifty years it has never failed to cure stomach disorders, beginning with constipation and ending with kidney or liver trouble. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.

Get what You ask for. Take no Substitute

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

BIG MEETING OF ZIONISTS.

New York Federation Cheers for Dreyfus in Cooper Union—Message from Mrs. Dreyfus.

The New York Federation of Zionists celebrated at Cooper Union last night the opening of the third annual session of the International Zionist Association which is now in session at Basel, Switzerland. They adopted resolutions against anti-Semitism and for the rejuvenation of Zion, while the Dreyfus case came in for considerable attention.

Incidentally, the meeting listened to a message from over the sea, to the American people, from the wife of Capt. Dreyfus. This message was delivered by the Rev. D. A. Bloom of the Congregation Hand-in-Hand, who has just returned from a trip to France. After telling of his meeting with Mrs. Dreyfus, Dr. Bloom delivered the message, which he said was, so near as he could remember, in these words:

"Say to the people of America, and particularly to the Jews of New York, that I am grateful, deeply grateful, for all they have done and felt for me, my husband, and my children. It is impossible for me to answer each one in person whose thoughts, as indicated by their messages, have been with me, for I have received many hundreds of sympathetic messages, some of them in language unknown to me.

"Tell the people in America, therefore, that they have my heartfelt thanks and gratitude and say to them that some day the time will come when rest shall be restored to my home, my family, and my friends, and I then shall find time to sit down and write personally to each and all of those who are with me in my grief and my trial."

The message was received with prolonged cheers.

The meeting was called to order by Dr. M. Mintz, President of the Zionist Federation. Every seat in the immense hall was taken, and many people were standing. Dr. Mintz declared that those who supposed that the Jewish religion was dying were sadly mistaken.

"The Jewish nation," he said, "lives and will live, and no force will be able to kill it."

He then referred to what he termed the outrages upon the prisoner on Devil's Island and said: "If France wants to suppress the Jews there is Germany for us to go to; if Germany seeks our suppression there is Austria; if Austria, then there are other countries—and, above all, where we are certain to be free, there is the United States."

The speaker touched on the question of an An

DAVIS REPORTS 2,000 DEAD

Many Puerto Ricans Die Daily from Injuries and Privations.

McPHERSON'S CARGO IN TIME

Army Stores Will Last Until Her Arrival—Interior Points Cannot Be Reached Before Next Week.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The appalling conditions existing in Puerto Rico were made more fully known to the War Department by Governor General Davis in a dispatch which says that the deaths outright in the island will reach 2,000, while many are dying daily from injuries and privations. Gen. Davis adds:

"Dry split peas very acceptable. Canned peas involve too much transportation in proportion to nutriment, but can be used near seacoast, although there is much destitution in the interior and deaths are occurring from lack of food. Will not be possible to reach these points with packs before next week, for in many cases the roads and trails are so destroyed that only men on foot can get to and from those districts.

"The stores coming on McPherson will be in time, for I am supplying most pressing needs at all accessible points with stores now on hand. So great is destruction of roads that there is no communication yet with one-third of island. The commanding officer at each of the twelve posts is Inspector of Relief for his district, and has remained in each municipality collecting data and relieving most pressing needs.

"I have furnished each Inspector with similar funds and given authority to issue food from army supplies. One soldier died of injuries; other injured will recover. A great many wagons overturned and broken, but all being repaired. Many thousands private cattle and horses drowned. Larger part of deaths of natives from drowning."

By direction of the Navy Department, the auxiliary cruiser Panther, now at the League Island Navy Yard, has been temporarily transferred to the Department for use in the transportation to Puerto Rico of relief supplies collected in the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia. The vessel will be loaded at Philadelphia and will proceed direct to San Juan.

HURRICANE'S WORK IN BAHAMAS.

Much Damage in Island of Andros—150 Bodies Washed Ashore.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 16.—Advices received in this city are to the effect that the West Indian hurricane visited the Island of Andros of the Bahama group, inflicting great damage to property and completely wrecking the sponging fleet.

It is said that 150 bodies were washed ashore.

At Nassau some damage was done, but the extent of it is not stated.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH RELIEF.

Jamaican Newspapers Comment on Promptness of the Former.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 6.—The newspapers here draw a sifignificant parallel between the American and English methods of meeting colonial emergencies.

The Telegraph cynically observes that while England is about to raise a fund to assist the Leeward Islands, the Americans have already dispatched supplies for the unfortunate inhabitants of the cyclone-stricken people of Puerto Rico.

The Gleaner heartily compliments the Americans on their promptitude.

Boston's Relief Fund $10,065.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—The Puerto Rican relief fund in this city to-day reached $10,065.

Anxiety for Transport Burnside.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Some anxiety is felt at the War Department on account of the failure to secure any information concerning the transport Burnside. The ship left New York a week ago to-day, and was due at Matanzas last Monday. It is said that she may have gone out to sea to ride out the storm or put in at some port for safety and failed to report.

Cyclone Strikes Montevideo.

MONTEVIDEO, Aug. 16.—A cyclone swept over this part of the country yesterday, causing much damage to property. Several fatalities have been reported.

BALTIMORE'S MAYOR IN A HUFF.

Will Not Send Puerto Rican Aid on Same Ship as Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 16.—Baltimore has raised by subscription $2,200 for the destitute Puerto Ricans. Mayor Malster asked the Government to supply a vessel for shipping provisions to the island, and an answer was received that the auxiliary cruiser Panther would load at Philadelphia with contributions from that city and Baltimore.

The Mayor is angry, and says that not a pound of stuff shall be shipped unless it goes from here direct. He wants Baltimore to receive the credit, and says that he expects to raise $15,000, although that amount appears visionary to others.

HELP FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Gov. Roosevelt Issues a Proclamation to the People of the State—Money from All Quarters.

Material progress is being made daily in the direction of organized effort for the relief of the suffering Puerto Ricans. Gov. Roosevelt, who is chairman of the committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to solict aid, yesterday, while en route to Niagara, telegraphed to Secretary Corwine of the Relief Committee to prepare an address appealing for aid. The following appeal was issued later in the day:

To the People of the State of New York:

More than one hundred thousand people of Puerto Rico are dependent upon the charity of this country. They have been in a moment reduced to complete destitution. Their homes have been swept away, their business prostrated, their occupations stopped. Thousands of families are without roofs, without clothing, without food. They have no means of subsistence or protection. The usual resources of the island are paralyzed. These cannot help themselves, and I appeal to the people of the great State of New York to lead in giving them the relief so urgently needed.

The calamity which has befallen the people of Puerto Rico is one of the greatest disasters of modern times, and many thousands will die from exposure, disease, and famine unless the generosity of our countrymen comes promptly and largely to their relief. By request of the Secretary of War, the Merchants' Association has undertaken this work, and I appeal to all patriotic citizens to show to the suffering people of our new possessions that the extension of our flog over their territory is to be of immediate material as well as moral benefit to them.

Large amounts of money are necessary to purchase food, clothing, and medical supplies immediately, which will be distributed under the supervision of the United States Army officers. Checks may be made payable to C. C. Mead, Treasurer Puerto Rico Relief Committee, the Merchants' Association of New York, 346 Broadway, New York City.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Chairman.
WILLIAM R. CORWINE, Secretary.

The appeal is signed also by the members of the committee. The list of the members of the committee was yesterday increased by the addition to it of the following names: Robert C. Ogden of John Wanamaker, A. S. Frissell, President of the Fifth Avenue Bank; Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank; James McCreery of James McCreery & Co., Nathan Straus of R. H. Macy & Co., Edward P. Hatch of Lord & Taylor, and Col. Daniel Appleton.

The committee issued a report yesterday announcing the following additional contributions to the relief fund: Charles Broadway Rouss, $1,600; Auxiliary Aid Society of Ridgewood, N. J., of Colonial Aid Society of United States, $325; Horace White, $50; J. Spencer Cullen, Shenandoah, Penn., $5, and G. T. Matthews, $2. The fund now amounts to $5,612.

The mail from Puerto Rico yesterday brought a letter from Mrs. Hoff, the President of the Woman's Aid Society of San Juan, saying that they had been appealed to for money, and asking that some be sent, so that they can hire shelter in extreme cases until more permanent arrangements may be made. The Merchants' Association Committee will cable Mrs. Hoff some money out of the fund in hand, the officials of the Western Union Telegraph Company having agreed to get a message through without cost.

"The money which our committee has in hand," said Secretary Corwine yesterday, "less what will be sent to Mrs. Hoff, will be invested in clothing and medicines to go by the steamship Evelyn of the New York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. This vessel sails on Friday, but we were informed by the War Department to-day that all goods must be on board by to-morrow afternoon. As soon as we learned this we started in purchasing goods. We have already given orders for a large quantity of men's undershirts, women's undershirts, women's calico wrappers, men's trousers, and youths' trousers. Medicines we will arrange for early in the morning."

The Maritime Exchange Puerto Rico Relief Committee received the following additional contributions yesterday: American Sugar Refining Company, $500; Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, $250; Lanman & Kemp, $250; D. A. De Lima & Co., $250; Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, $100; Kunhardt & Co., $100; Reid & Duff, $100; Baker, Carver & Morrell, $100; E. J. Hall & Sons, $100; Henry Beste, $100; James E. Ward & Co., $50; Hugh Kelly, $50; Bowerman Brothers, $50; José E. O'Kelly, $50; Funch, Edye & Co., $25; Barber & Co., $25; Smith & Schipper, $25; A. A. Raven, $25; Comancho, Roiden & Van Sickle, $25; Bothfield & Weygandt, $25; Bowring & Archibald, $10; F. A. Parsons, $10; John Kramer, $5; J. Frederick Lohman, $5, and J. P. Wuppermann, $25. Fifteen hundred dollars of Tuesday's collections were cabled to Puerto Rico yesterday. The total sum collected by the Exchange is $4,040.

Acting Mayor Guggenheimer received the following additional contributions for the relief fund: J. Merriam Wheeler, $10; Samuel Riker, $100; "A. H. B.," $1; Thomas A. Buckner, $25; Helen C. Irving, $5; Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, $25; G. Sidenberg & Co., $50; Benjamin F. Blair, $10; Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, (collections,) $60; "C. B.," $10; Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, $100; H. Yhanmer, $10; "A.," $1; Emanuel Alexander, $5; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $250; Gen. Howard Carroll, $25. Previously acknowledged, $3,630.41.

H. B. Hollins & Co. received the following additional subscriptions to their Puerto Rico fund: "Helping Hand," $2; "A Friend in Summit, N. J.," $100; "Cash," $10; Mrs. H. J. G., $5; "C. H. M.," $25; "Cash," $5; Bruce & Cook, $100. Previously acknowledged, $1,740.50; total, $1,987.50.

The National Bank of North America, as depository, designated by the Secretary of War, has received the following amounts: Previously reported, $7,066.20; R. B. Woodward, 26 Pine Street, New York, $50; cash, $102; cash, St. Louis, Mo., $25; Third Illinois Vol., Joliet, Ill., $500; H. D. Dorman, Steubenville, Ohio, $10; A. Lanfear Norrie, Newport, R. I., $100; Osage City Commercial Club, Osage City, Kan., $25; National Relief Association, per Elizabeth B. Nicholas, National Treasurer, N. S. C. D. of A., Washington, D. C., $400; Frederick Werner, Frostburg, Md., $5; C. B. Martin, 168 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York, $10; Mr. C., Yonkers, New York, $50; Mrs. F. B. Carter, West Hampton Beach, New York, $10; Floris Ferrverda, West Hampton Beach, N. Y., $3; cash, $2; A Friend, New Britain, Conn., $1; T. E. M., New York City, $15; Hanson & Green, 91 Bleecker Street, $25; D. G. Cooper, Pequabuck, Conn., $5; M. B. Adams, Nashville, Tenn., $5; F., Philadelphia, Penn., $1; cash, Carnegie, Penn., $1; J. M. Speers, 14 West Twenty-third Street, $10; W. F. Havemeyer, 32 Nassau Street, $100; John D. Crimmins, 36 Wall Street, $100; through Mayor, City of New York, $1,003; S. H. Wales, Southampton, N. Y., $25. Total, $9,649.20.

Puerto Ricans, resident in New York, at a meeting on Tuesday night at the Hotel Muro, discussed measures for the relief of their fellow-countrymen. Dr. Zeno Gandia, Puerto Rican Commissioner, acted as Chairman of the meeting. Appreciation of the timely aid which the American people is extending to the stricken island was expressed, but the feeling prevailed that this aid could be but temporary.

The main points discussed were: The free admission into the United States of the principal products of the island; the establishment of agricultural banks to loan money to the planters at a moderate of interest; and that the insular Government should be empowered to grant concessions for the introduction of all needed public improvements. A committee headed by Dr. Gandia, was appointed to carry a statement to the President at Lake Champlain.

It has been decided by the subscribers to the Monmouth County military tournament and athletic games, to be held at Long Branch on Aug. 25 and 26, that all the proceeds shall be turned over to aid the hurricane sufferers in Puerto Rico.

Col. Jones of the Army Building announced yesterday that by order of the Secretary of War the following subsistence stores now located at Savannah, Atlanta, St. Louis, Chicago, and New York, will be concentrated in New York, with a view to shipment to Puerto Rico for the relief of the inhabitants: Peas, 160,481 pounds; hard bread, 257,000 pounds; flour, 3,798 pounds; rice, 266,834 pounds; canned corned beef, 2,344 one-pound cans, 20,000 two-pound cans; canned roast beef, 1,265 two-pound cans; beef tongue, 540 two-pound cans; 15,000 pounds of oatmeal.

Col. Jones yesterday acknowledged the receipt of 4 cases of hats from C. Callmann of 594 Broadway. All goods received up to to-night will go by the steamer Evelyn, and they should be sent to Pier 2, Brooklyn. After that they should be sent to Pier 22, the Government pier, for shipment on the McClellan on Wednesday next. They should be marked, "Relief supplies, care of Depot Quartermaster."

BROWNELL MAY BE INSANE.

Elizabeth Man Who Stole a Horse Suffering from Melancholy.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 16.—William Brownell, the youth from Elizabeth, who is in jail here for stealing a horse, will probably go to an insane asylum with his father, Willis L. Brownell of the Sterling Manufacturing Company, who is here awaiting the outcome of his son's troubles.

This morning the young man was examined by Dr. Powell and Dr. Cooney of the State Hospital, who said that they thought he was insane from incipient melancholy.

BANK OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Aug. 16.—Warrants were issued this afternoon for the arrest of W. Weir, the President; F. W. Smith, the Chairman of the Board of the Directors, and Herbert Le Mieux, Teller of the suspended Bank of Ville Marie. The warrants were issued at the instance of one of the Directors, and charged that false monthly statements of the affairs of the bank were made to the Government. Investigation since the suspension of the bank showed a considerable overissue of bank bills.

It is now believed that depositors will not receive more than 10 per cent. of their deposits. Weir and Smith were arrested at their residences this evening.

Th legal punishment may be two years in the penitentiary. Weir has aged, and is a physical wreck.

Ex-Judge Prendergast Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Ex-Judge Richard Prendergast, who has been for weeks at the Chicago Hospital in a dying condition, and to save whose life five ounces of blood was vainly yielded by a friend recently for the experiment of transfusion, sank rapidly this evening, and his death was expected before morning. His six small children, three boys and three girls, are at his bedside, with Judge Edward J. Dunne and others of the dying man's intimates.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Fair, brisk easterly to southerly winds.

The Atlantic Coast storm was central last night beyond the North Carolina coast, where northeast gales prevailed yesterday, extending to the Virginia Coast. Kitty Hawk and Cape Henry reported maximum velocities of fifty-two miles per hour from the northeast. There have been rains on the Virginia and North Carolina coasts and showers and thunderstorms in the Middle and West Gulf States and in Colorado. Temperature changes were unimportant except in the upper portion of the middle slope, where there has been a fall of 10 to 12 degrees due to thunderstorms. Abilene, Texas, reported a maximum of 104 degrees. In the Pacific Coast and Plateau States fair weather has been general, except rain on the North Pacific Coast. Fair weather is indicated generally for to-day and to-morrow east of the Mississippi River, except showers to-day in the extreme East Gulf States, and thunderstorms to-day or to-morrow in the middle slope and Lower Missouri Valley. It will be somewhat warmer in the central valleys and upper lake region, and continue warm in the West to-day. The temperature will rise in the Eastern States to-morrow. High northerly winds will prevail to-day on the Atlantic Coast from Southern New Jersey to Virginia. On the North Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk easterly winds and on the south coast fresh to brisk northerly to easterly winds will prevail. Storm signals are displayed from Delaware Breakwater to Atlantic City.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	68	64	64
6 A. M.	68	63	65
9 A. M.	7.	69	70
12 M.	78	73	74
4 P. M.	78	72	76
6 P. M.	78	68	73
9 P. M.	77	67	68
12 P. M.	75	65	67

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69½
Weather Bureau	70
Corresponding date 1898	74
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	72

The maximum temperature yesterday was 77 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 78 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 78 per cent.

VIEWED HURRICANE'S WORK

First Arrivals from Storm-Stricken Island of Puerto Rico.

PONCE WAS BURIED UNDER MUD

Dr. F. K. Sidley Was in the City at the Time of the Storm and Lost All His Belongings.

The Red D Line steamship Philadelphia, which reached port yesterday, brought the first arrivals from the storm-stricken island of Puerto Rico. The Philadelphia touches at Puerto Rican ports on her regular route north from Venezuela and entered the harbor of Ponce on the morning of Aug. 10. Capt. Warren M. Hopkins, formerly a Captain in the Red Line, was one of the passengers, and he described what he saw in the sail up the harbor and a trip up to Ponce.

"We saw the evidence of the storm's severity immediately on entering the harbor," said he. "All the buoys were gone, we at once discovered, and then, as the scene opened up to our view, we saw that all of the craft in port were ashore. There was an American schooner—the Race Rock—two Spanish brigs, one big sloop, three or four coasting vessels, and a lot of lighters, while a good many more lighters had been sunk.

"We landed in a small boat and drove through Ponce Playa. All the storehouses were flooded and the big stores of sugar were dissolved. All business houses had been ruined. The buildings had been demolished and stocks destroyed.

"The road to Ponce led along the river, through a elevated tract of country. The buildings, mostly one story, some of wood and others of brick, were in various stages of demolition, roofs gone or walls fallen in or out, and sometimes there was only a heap of wreckage to mark the spot where a building had stood.

"We went into plaza or market place at Ponce, and we found there United States cavalry drawn up to quell a riot, the people being set upon wreaking vengeance upon the head of the Alcalde or Mayor for his apathy. He had been among those who had suffered the least from the storm, yet it seemed had undertaken nothing to relieve the distress of the people. They knew that there were several thousand dollars in the town Treasury which was available, but nothing had been done by the Alcalde.

"The water supply had been cut off, and the populace was therefore suffering from thirst as well as hunger, while left without shelter and little to cover their bodies. The market place was filled with the wreckage of the buildings that had surrounded it, while side streets were impassable. The theatre had been unroofed, and the market, a long, low building, with cement floor, was filled with mud and wreckage. The water had at this time receded.

"The stories of the manner in which persons had met their deaths were on every tongue. One woman had both legs cut off by the edge of a sheet-iron roof which had been torn away and was carried along on its downward course with the swing of a diving kite. A man was seen to be thrown by the wind against a wall with such force that his head was mashed flat."

Dr. F. K. Sidley, formerly of Chicago, one of the Philadelphia's passengers, was in Ponce at the time of the storm. The doctor located there last October, and is returning to renew his outfit, all of his belongings, including surgical instruments, having been lost.

FIRE AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

Sexton Butler Believes the Blaze in Westchester's Historical Fane Was Started by an Incendiary.

Sexton Isaac Butler of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Westchester, which was burned early yesterday, declared that he firmly believed some one had intentionally set the edifice afire.

"I do not think," he said, "that the fire was due to crossed electric wires. I have carefully examined the woodwork in which the wires were encased and found that it was not burned as it would have been if the fire had started there. Moreover, the church wall, along which the wires run, is not blackened like the other walls. That is one of my reasons for suspecting incendiarism, but I know of something else which strengthens my belief that the fire was not accidental. One of the windows of the vestry room I found broken. It was through this same window that a burglar entered the church some time ago. The window has a chain which pulls down a lock and allows the window to be raised. There is a wire netting outside. This has been forced apart wide enough to enable some one to get through. The piece of glass removed from the window pane is sufficiently large to admit of a man's arm or even head. I believe the glass was broken to get at the chain which draws the lock. The window was found unlocked. None of the fire fighters, so far as I have been able to learn, broke that glass or entered the church by that window."

The total loss is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000. The fire was first discovered about 1:15 A. M. yesterday by Patrolman Nicholas J. Tonner, and the alarm was quickly responded to by the Westchester fire engine, by other companies from Tremont and William's Bridge, and the police reserves were also soon on the scene. Among the civilians who were active in rendering aid were Sexton Butler, Read Arnow, Hotel Keeper Hefter, Veterinary Surgeon Meares, Court Clerk Thomas Cowan, and John Tilley.

Isaac Butler is seventy-four years old. For forty-three years he has been sexton of St. Peter's. When he heard that the church was afire he quickly dressed himself, crossed to St. Peter's, and unlocked four of the doors before the firemen arrived. He also carried out through a rear side door a lot of religious pictures, vestments, and other church property, including such of the communion service as was in the burning building. He found that the fire had its origin in the organ room, off the chancel. Next to this was the choir room. This seemed to be filled with escaping gas. Dense smoke filled all the church. Butler closed the doors opening into the choir, chancel, and vestry rooms, and then, leaving around on the outside to the main entrance, climbed up stairs and closed the door leading to the steeple, to keep the flames from the $3,000 clock presented to St. Peter's by Mr. William Watson.

In the church was a famous old Bible, printed in 1781 at the Clarendon Press by W. Jackson and A. Hamilton, printers to the University of Oxford, England. It weighs about seventy-five pounds, and is a fine specimen of the printer's art. It had been stolen twice and recovered from pawnshops. It had been through three church fires, and had each time escaped damage. It was the gift of Queen Anne to St. Peter's. She also gave a communion service to the church, consisting of an alms basin, two plates, two pattens for bread, and several goblets, all of silver. All these things, with the exception of the Bible, were in the sexton's house.

Roundsman Lockwood dashed into the burning building and groped around for the precious book, but could not find it. John Tilley then climbed through a window on the eastern rear side of the church, about six feet from the ground. In a few minutes he reappeared with the Bible in his arms, and was helped down amid the cheers of the crowd. Mr. Tilley is the Superintendent of St. Peter's Sunday school, and about twenty-four years of age. Next Sunday he is to be ordained Deacon.

By 3 o'clock the fire was under control. While the church from the outside seems little damaged, inside the scene is one of a perfect wreck. The chancel, which cost about $5,000, and was presented by John C. Furman, was completely burned. The gallery organ, valued at about $7,000, and presented by Mrs. Annie Caswell in memory of her father, William Watson, was ruined by water. Three stained-glass windows, presented by Mr. and Mrs. De Zeregа in memory of their daughter, Lady Charlotte Franklin, who died in France, and was buried in Woodlawn, were also destroyed. They were valued at about $5,000. Another window, presented by Mrs. John H. Screven in memory of her daughter, Mrs. Mary H. Johnston, was cracked and has a small hole in it. The altar, which cost about $5,000, and was presented by Mrs. John H. Screven, is ruined. The insurance on the church is $70,550, distributed among seven companies.

Repairs will be begun as soon as the insurance companies permit. Until the church is ready again for use services will be held in the little chapel. Dr. Clendenin, his wife, who is a daughter of Horace Greeley, and their two little girls, are spending the month of August at the old Greeley farm at Chappaqua. Dr. Clendenin yesterday paid a hurried visit to Westchester to survey the ruins of his church.

St. Peter's parish was formed by act of the Provincial Assembly, Sept. 21, 1693. Its first church, a small wooden structure, was erected in 1700, and was burned about 1787. The second church, also wooden, was built in 1790, and was also burned about 1854. The third church, a brick building, was erected in 1855, and was burned in 1876. The fourth and present church, a Gothic structure of stone, was built in 1879.

SILVER MEN WIN IN IOWA

Democratic Convention Indorses the Chicago Platform.

POPULISTS ACCEPT THE TICKET

Also the Resolutions—Spanish War Indorsed, Philippine War Condemned—Strong Anti-Trust Plank.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 16.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated the following ticket:

Governor—FRED E. WHITE of Keokuk County.

Lieutenant Governor—M. L. BEVIS, Montgomery County.

Judge of the Supreme Court—A. VAN WAGENEN, Woodbury County.

Railway Commissioner—W. H. CALHOUN, Marshall County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—B. P. HOLST, Boone County.

The Populist State Convention also met and indorsed the above ticket. All the nominees are Democrats except Calhoun, who was the Populist candidate. The Chicago platform was indorsed in its entirety, and the Democratic State Committee was empowered to fill any vacancies caused by death or otherwise.

Cato Sells could have been named for Governor, but was not acceptable to the Populists and withdrew, throwing his strength to White. Fred E. White was the candidate on the fusion ticket two years ago, being defeated by Gov. Shaw, who is the Republican candidate again. The convention was very turbulent throughout, and the business was transacted with difficulty, but the results are satisfactory to the radical silver element, which was in control. It is not probable, however, that the sound money element will make an attempt to maintain a separate organization this year.

The platform, after indorsing the Chicago platform "in the whole and in the detail," expresses admiration for and loyalty to William J. Bryan, and favors him for the nomination in 1900. The platform continues:

We rejoice in the exalted sentiment and motive that prompted the Government of the United States to take up arms in defense of the bitterly oppressed people of Cuba, and in the successful termination of the war with Spain; its patriotism, the unsurpassed bravery displayed by our soldiers and sailors on land and sea. War for liberation of the tyranny-cursed island was worthy of the greatest Republic and the most civilized nation. That has flourished in the tides of time, but for the same reason we glory in the successful war against Spain, we deprecate and condemn war against the Filipinos. One war was for the emancipation of a people, the other for the subjugation of a people, and if war against Spain was right, and it was, that against the natives of the Philippines, who have committed no offense save to love liberty, and to be willing to fight and die for it, is wrong. The attempt, unauthorized by Congress, to conquer the natives of Oriental islands is a repudiation of the American doctrine of consent affirmed in the Declaration of Independence, and in conflict with the principles which George Washington and his fellow-patriots of the Revolution made sacrifices to establish.

We condemn the war against the Filipinos, believing it to have been inspired by Great Britain for the purpose of producing conditions that will force an Anglo-American alliance, and we not only protest against the war and demand its termination by extension to the Filipinos of the same assurance given to the Cubans, but we record our deep-seated antagonism to an alliance with Great Britain or any other European power, and express our detestation of the attempt made in British interests to disrupt the friendly relations which have uniformly existed between the United States and Germany. We oppose conquest of the Philippines because imperialism means militarism, because militarism means government by force, and because government by force means death of government by consent, destruction of political and industrial freedom, and the obliteration of equality of rights and assassination of Democratic institutions.

We view with alarm multiplication of those combinations of capital commonly known as trusts, that are concentrating and centralizing industry, crushing out independent producers of limited means, destroying competition, restricting opportunities for labor, artificially limiting production and raising prices, and creating an industrial condition different from State Socialism only in the respect that under Socialism benefits of production would go to all, while under the trust system they go to increase private fortunes.

These trusts and combinations are the direct outgrowth of the policy of the Republican Party, which has not only favored these institutions, but has accepted their support and solicited their contributions to aid that party in retaining power, which has placed the burden of taxation upon those who labor and produce in times of peace and who fight our battles in time of war, while the wealth of the country is exempted from these burdens. We condemn this policy, and it is our solemn conviction that the trusts must be destroyed or they will destroy free government, and we demand that they be suppressed by repeal of the protective tariff and other privilege-conferring legislation responsible for them by the enactment of such legislation, State and National, as will aid in their destruction.

The platform concludes with denunciation of letting convict labor by contract, urges a careful study of the existing liquor laws, and condemns the administration of Leslie M. Shaw and the Republican Party of Iowa.

The Populist Party resolutions are similar. The Populists met in State Convention this morning, with only about fifty delegates present. After the Democratic Convention adjourned they indorsed the nominees and resolutions of the Democrats, and then adjourned also.

ALTGELD ON BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Doubts that the Democratic Leader Said He Was Willing to Relegate Silver to the Rear.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—W. J. Bryan's speech in Des Moines and the action of his caucus to build a platform upon which all Democrats could stand was eagerly discussed by the few Democratic politicians in Chicago during the dog days.

There was one man who would not recognize that Mr. Bryan had changed front or shifted positions, and that was ex-Gov. Altgeld. He was unwilling to enter upon any discussion of the speech until he had read it in some other form than disjointed newspaper paragraphs.

"It is all fudge," he said, "to infer that Bryan has abandoned the silver question. There is nothing to bear out the comment that he is willing to relegate silver to the rear. In fact, parts of his speech quote him as declaring his allegiance to the Chicago platform.

"I can see nothing different from his past utterances. I never imagined he wanted to ignore the questions that have arisen during the year. His speech in Chicago last month was along the same lines as that in Des Moines."

"Mr. Bryan's declaration," said a member of the State Committee, "was an answer to the declaration of Mr. Croker. He has met the New York Tammany chieftain half way. To me it is the potent sign of a unified party."

THINKS REED IS OUT FOR GOOD.

Representative Bankhead Says He Might Otherwise Be a Thorn in Somebody's Side.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—"Unless Mr. Reed has changed his mind and wants to worry somebody, I hardly think he will remain in Congress," said Representative Bankhead of Alabama this afternoon. "It may be, however, that the gentleman from Maine has decided to reconsider the matter and retain his seat in the House. Of course if he does he could not hope to be elected Speaker again, because the various State delegations have in caucuses pledged themselves to Gen. Henderson.

"Mr. Reed could make it very interesting should he conclude to remain in Congress. He has a strong personality, and would prove a thorn in somebody's flesh."

Representative Bankhead said he was surprised to read in the Washington papers that he had attended an anti-Bryan meeting in Saratoga. "I haven't been in Saratoga," said he, "and it is well known that Alabama is a Bryan State. We will send an instructed Bryan delegation to the next National Convention. Bryan is the logical candidate, and he will be unanimously nominated, and will be elected, too."

TILLMAN DEFENDS NEGROES.

South Carolina Senator Advises Constituents to Kill White Caps and Tolberts.

GREENWOOD, S. C., Aug. 16.—The second day of the Farmers' Institute was enlivened by a speech from Senator Tillman. At the beginning of his talk Senator Tillman attacked the whitecappers who have been terrorizing a portion of this county for the last ten days and whipping inoffensive negroes.

The Senator called them white cowards, and said they were a disgrace to the county. He thought if the Tolberts, the Republican Party leaders in this section of the South, were still stirring up the negroes, they ought to be severely dealt with.

"If you want to uproot this evil and kill the snake, go kill the Tolberts, but don't abuse the poor, innocent black wretches," said the Senator in an outburst. "The Yankees are watching us closely, and the eyes of the whole world are now on the race problem in the South. They will take advantage of everything of this kind to abuse the South. You are just playing into the Yankees' hands. They are wanting to cut down our representation in Congress because of our new election laws, but otherwise there is little bitter feeling now between the two sections. This sort of thing, if continued, will arouse bad feeling."

Senator Tillman then talked on agricultural affairs, denounced the war in the Philippines, and closed with some choice invectives against newspapers.

In imported fabrics

we offer an Exceptional chance to secure the finest productions at a reduction of 25% from regular prices.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

ANTI-GOEBELITES NOMINATE.

Kentucky Bolters Name John Young Brown as Their Candidate for Governor.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 16.—From every county but nine of the 119 in the State one of the most remarkable gatherings of Kentuckians ever assembled in the interest of any political cause met to-day, in accordance with the call of Chairman F. P. Johnston of the State Anti-Goebel Democratic Committee, for the purpose of nominating a full ticket to oppose the ticket nominated at Louisville in June, and headed by William Goebel.

Over 3,000 persons were seated in the convention hall, of whom over 900 were delegates. At 1:55 o'clock in the afternoon Phil Thompson, Sr., called the convention to order. John W. Greene of Owen County, Temporary Chairman, subsequently made Permanent Chairman, made a strong speech on taking the chair. While the committees were out ex-Congressman Owens of Scott, Capt. Sweeney of Marion, and Theodore Hallam of Kenton made addresses.

The resolutions adopted declare that the Louisville nominees are not the nominees of the Democratic Party, and demand the enactment of a law giving force and effect to Section 151 of the State Constitution, which provides for the deprivation of office of any person who to secure his nomination or election has been guilty of the unlawful use of money or other things of value, or has been guilty of fraud or intimidation, bribery, or corrupt practice, &c. They indorse the principles and platform of the Chicago Convention of 1896, and Bryan for President in 1900; denounce the Goebel election law; favor regulation of railroads so as to prevent extortion; demand the abolition of the Chinn Book bill, and condemn Mr. McKinley for the alleged advancement of the interests of trusts.

Theodore Hallam of Kenton, nominated John Young Brown for Governor, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

ACCUSES GOEBELITES OF FRAUD.

Edward Huber Makes Affidavit that Votes Were Purchased.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—A story of the recent Democratic Convention in Louisville purports to show how the Goebel men secured just enough votes to win.

Edward Huber makes affidavit that he signed a statement that he had held a convention in Campbell County when, in fact, he was three miles away when the convention was held. After the county's vote had been cast for Goebel, Huber says, the same vote was also cast for Gus Coulter, candidate for Auditor, for a consideration of $150. The money was never paid and Huber, becoming incensed, has made the charges.

It is charged in the affidavit that the false statements were prepared in this city at the Galt House by Judge Hodge.

PAINE FOR MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Candidacy Strengthened by His Admiration of Bryan.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Although the Robert Treat Paine, Jr., boom for Mayor is a very little one, it is said to be gathering headway. One of the stories circulated to-day is that Martin M. Lomasney, William S. McNary, and P. J. Daly are credited with holding the balance of power.

It is said that they are not entirely satisfied with Murphy as a candidate, because he is not sufficiently radical in his views, while Paine is a sincere, consistent, outspoken advocate of William J. Bryan.

POSTMASTER WILSON HITS BACK.

Replies Sarcastically to Senator Platt's Remarks About Him.

Postmaster Wilson returned to Brooklyn yesterday after a brief stay in the Catskills, and signified his return by making another attack on Senator Platt. While Mr. Wilson was away Mr. Platt was quoted as saying that the Brooklyn Postmaster was a political meddler, and a disturber of the peace of the party in the borough over the bridge.

"If Senator Platt's failures should be balanced against his successes in politics," said Mr. Wilson yesterday, "he would have to go into political bankruptcy. I see that he is quoted as saying that I ought to attend to official business and let politics alone. The Senator, like myself, is a Federal office holder. If the time he devotes to the duties of his Senatorial office is a fair criterion for the pay of a Federal officer then my salary, based upon time of service, would, I fancy, be increased tenfold."

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT OLCOTT, N. Y.

OLCOTT, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Gov. Roosevelt arrived at this place to-day, and addressed probably 15,000 people at a meeting here. He spoke at considerable length on the work of the pioneers, the hardships they had endured and the manner in which they had contributed to the upbuilding of the country. He alluded also to the civil war and to the manner in which the war with Spain had brought all sections of the country together.

Continuing, he said: "None of us wanted to go into a war of conquest. Last year we had to resist what Spain was doing or hang our heads in shame as freemen. Now that we have started the work we can't skimp it. We're there. You can't run away unless you make every man in the civil war and whose ancestor was a pioneer ashamed to claim kinship with us."

Gov. Roosevelt is to stop at Niagara Falls to-night. To-morrow morning, as the guest of his Harvard classmate, Herbert P. Bissell, Vice President of the Gorge Road, he will be taken around the international belt line, through the Niagara Gorge, and across the new suspension bridge to Canada. W. Carly Ely, President of the International Traction Company, and other railroad officials will accompany the party.

CLUB MAN'S REPORTED SUICIDE.

Edward Ray Thompson Said to Have Taken His Life in Paris.

Edward Ray Thompson committed suicide yesterday in a Parisian hotel, according to a report current in this city last night.

Mr. Thompson was the youngest son of John L. Thompson, who amassed a large fortune by the manufacture and sale of eye water. He owned the largest drug house in Troy, N. Y., and the business is continued by his sons John I. and William A. James L., the Rev. Walter T., and Edward Ray were his other sons.

Edward Ray Thompson was well known in New York society. He was a member of the Union Club, which was his New York address. He was also a member of the Grolier and University Clubs. His Troy address was 24 First Street.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

MASSACHUSETTS INDUSTRIES.

The State Has 4,701 Factories—Output in General Increasing, but Textile Goods Show Decrease.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—The Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Massachusetts has issued the "Thirteenth Annual Report of Statistics of Manufactures" in the State for 1898. The number of establishments considered in the report is 4,701, as against 4,695 in 1897, and 1,027 in 1886, when the first report was made.

The value of goods made and work done during the year in the nine leading industries scheduled was $865,619,185, made up as follows: Boots and shoes, $131,162,578; carpetings, $5,982,370; cotton goods, $90,986,069; leather, $25,907,780; machines and machinery, $34,797,770; meals and metallic goods, $40,426,780; paper and paper goods, $28,635,537; woolen goods, $30,359,533; worsted goods, $25,664,722. Particular attention is given to the textile industries. A condensed historical review of these industries is presented from the establishment of the manufacture of textile goods in 1643 to the present day, together with a statement of the cotton crops from 1791 to 1898, with the

The Wanamaker Store.

Furniture:—Chapter XXII.

PARLOR SUITS, Davenport Sofas, Couches and Parlor Chairs. That's the text for to-day's sermon on the Joys of Economy.

These lines have stood the heaviest attacks of all, since the opening of this sale, and it has been necessary to send them constant reinforcement. We have been fortunate in our ability to do so up to now, but we can't do it much longer. To-day, however, the assortment is even stronger than it was at the opening. The 125 styles in Parlor Suits of August 7th are the 137 styles of August 17th, but will be the less-than-a-hundred styles of to-morrow if your approval follows our announcement as it has done hitherto.

You can save a half on many of these lines, and cannot possibly save less than a third. The detail that follows is necessarily scanty in comparison with the full truth, but may serveas suggestion:—

PARLOR SUITS
$25.50, regularly $52.50—Solid mahogany; 3 pieces.
$30, regularly $60—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$35, regularly $50—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$45, regularly $70—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$50, regularly $78—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$55, regularly $77—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.
$70, regularly $100—Mahogany finished; 3 pieces.

COUCHES
$11.25, regularly $18—Mahogany finished; velour cover.
$15.50, regularly $24—Sloping head box-couch; velour cover.
$16, regularly $22.50—Box-couch; roll head.
$16.50, regularly $25—Oak framed; velour cover.
$30, regularly $45—Reading couch; velour cover.
$33, regularly $44—Oak framed; velour cover.
$45, regularly $67.50—Leather covered couch; mahogany finished frame.

EASY CHAIRS
$16, regularly $23—Oak framed Howard chair.
$20, regularly $33.50—Tapestry covered fireside chair.
$22, regularly $33—Turkish chair; inlaid frame.
$25, regularly $39—Oak framed Munks chair.
$25, regularly $36.50—Mahogany framed fireside chair.
$30, regularly $40—Iron framed Turkish chair.
$40, regularly $56—Solid mahogany easy chair.
$45, regularly $60—Solid mahogany easy chair; inlaid frame.

DAVENPORT SOFAS
$22.50, regularly $34—Over-stuffed.
$22.50, regularly $35—Over-stuffed.
$40, regularly $56—Mahogany finished.
$80, regularly $112.50—Solid mahogany.

Fourth floor.

Black French Granite Suiting A worthy, always-in-favor fabric. There are 1,000 yards of an excellent quality of it here that we took from an importer anxious to close. His anxiety brings the goods to your notice at 55c. a yard, and you have our positive assurance that the next lot will be not less than 75c. It's a deep rich black suiting, of good weight, and 41 in. wide.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

About Handkerchiefs Facts, hard and interesting, are these that relate of this Handkerchief Store,—a store the offerings of which concern men and women alike. We've told often, but it bears repeating, of our strict rule to handle nothing but pure linen goods. That's important. Hardly less so is the fact of moderate prices here always—exceptionally low, frequently. Here's an instance of the latter:

Women's, embroidered, at 12½c., that would be reasonable at 18c. Another sort at 18c., which is really half value.

Then here's a list of brand-new kinds,—made especially for us, and the styles therefore exclusive:

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS FOR MEN
Unlaundered and hemstitched; neat, plain letter; $1.25 doz.; with elaborate open-work, $1.50 doz.
Three styles, laundered and hemstitched, $3 doz.
Two styles, very fine, laundered hemstitched, $6 doz.
One style, fine French linen, fancy initial, $12 doz.

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS FOR WOMEN
Unlaundered and hemstitched; open-work letter; $1 doz.
Unlaundered and hemstitched; neat, plain letter; $1.25 doz.
Two styles, laundered and hemstitched, $1.50 doz.; three styles, $3 doz.; one style, $6 doz.

Broadway.

New French Veiling A Parisian importation. Undotted fancy meshes, the season's pre-destined leaders, are prominent in this collection. Most of the weaves are novelties, all are becoming and of great beauty. A variety by no means limited; choice is as unrestrained as prices are held down. 25c. to $1.25 a yard.

Broadway.

White Dressing Sacques About to Retire The last offering this Summer,—that's a warning. There will be more next year of course, but at much higher prices. These sacques are of best lawn, trimmed with lace, small plaits and embroidery. We called them bargains when their price was half as high again; you echoed the expression. Going quickly now at $1 each.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

See What 25c. Will Do in The Jewelry Store Both men and women will find interest in this Sale of Jewelry and adjuncts for the writing-desk and dressing table. A long table on the Tenth Street Aisle is filled with these articles for personal adornment and practical use, and the uniform price is 25c. each. Value of some is 35c., many more should be 50c., and not a few are actually worth 75c. each. In the collection are:

Gold plated brooches, scarf pins, links, hat pins, chain bracelets with lock and key, lorgnette chains, cuff pins, pin sets of 3 in set. Some of the foregoing also in sterling silver.
Imitation shell, Empire, pompadour and side combs.
Neck and belt clasps
Silver mounted erasers, seals, emeries and waxers, glass salve jars, tooth powder, tooth brush and hair pin bottles with sterling silver tops, nail files, shoe horns, shoe hooks and curlers with sterling silver handles.

A quarter for choice of anything on the table.

Tenth street.

Shoe Prices Humbled Perpetual motion discovered in our shoe reductions. Yesterday's stories were big enough for one week's telling. But—our activity is ceaseless—they are far surpassed to-day. Once again a reminder. The shoes are best in style and shape and durability. Prepare for pleasant surprises and read of these:

WOMEN'S SHOES—Best grade black; buttoned or laced; 317 pairs; all sizes in the lot, though not all sizes in each style, $5 shoes for

Two-fifty a Pair

SMALL BOYS' SHOES—Black calfskin or coltskin; spring heels. Some have sold at $2—all now

One Dollar a Pair

BEDROOM SLIPPERS—Tapestry with carpet soles; men's and women's; 20c. a pair.

Fifth floor.

Wool Waists for Fall A precedent cast aside,—price for a coming season as low as if the season were passing. And on goods that merit full consideration. New wool waists in fetching, original styles, destined for universal favor. Seasonable for Autumn, pretty, comfortable, lined or unlined as you will. Some styles and prices:

$1—Plaid wash flannel, light in weight and color; full fronts of fine plaits; yoke and plaited back.
$2.25—Solid colored cashmere; full front; yoke and plaited back; detachable collar.
$2.75—Solid colored cashmere, red or blue; full fronts of fine plaits; yoke back; detachable collar.
$3.75—Solid colored French flannel, unlined; black, red, and blues; full front; yoke and clusters of fine plaits in back; detachable collar.
Others in cashmere and flannel up to $5. Beautiful velveteens at $6.50 and $10.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Lawn Aprons Three points of excellence. Good quality, snowy-white unblemished lawn, made faultlessly. Liberal proportions; broad, long and full, with deep hems and wide sashes. Little prices:

25c.—Very full; deep hem; broad sash.
35c.—Trimmed with bows of drawn work; deep hem.
40c.—Fine lawn, very wide; deep hem; bib front; bretelles edged with embroidery.
50c.—Full and extra fine; 9 fine plaits; deep hem; wide sash.
65c.—Large apron; deep hem; bib front and bretelles; hemstitched.
75c.—Plain lawn; deep hem; bib front with two rows of insertion; embroidery ruffle over shoulder.
$1—Best lawn; deep hem; 5 fine plaits; straps over shoulders; edged with embroidery.
Gingham aprons, 18c., 25c. and 40c.
Maids' caps, 6c. to 35c. Nurses' caps, 15c. to 75c.

Second Floor, Tenth street.

Women's Stockings There are just 1200 pairs in a certain lot that should be, according to valuation everywhere, at least 25c. a pair. By to-night there should be few if any left. They're to be sold at 15c. Sizes 8 to 9½. Imported fast black cotton, fine guage, light-weight, double soles, high-spliced heels, full regular made.

Broadway.

Men's Clothing Here's the way short stocks are treated when clearing-up time begins:

All the $12 and $15 blue and black serge suits, at $8.50.
A collection of coats and vests, at $5 for both. The cloth in any of these is worth more than the price of the garments.
500 fine all-wool trousers; all neat effects; sold many at $5. This remaining lot at $3.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Mudge Canner If there's still preserving to do,—peaches, pears, tomatoes, and so on,—you mustn't miss seeing this admirable contrivance. Demonstrations to-day; morning at 10, and afternoon at 2. You'll endorse our claim,—the best, cheapest, simplest canner on the market.

One cylinder canners, $3, $3.50 and $5.
Two cylinder canners, $5 and $8.
Three cylinder canners, $5.
Four cylinder canners, $6, $7 and $12.
One adjustable jar holder and Book of Recipes with every canner.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts., N.Y.

STEEL COMPANY WILL BUILD.

Five Hundred Residences and Stores to be Erected for Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 16.—David J. McComb, President and General Manager of the Ensley Land Company, and Albert Buchman, an architect and builder, both of New York, arrived in Birmingham yesterday. Mr. McComb has assumed charge of the affairs of the Ensley Company, which owns several hundred lots in the new steel town of Ensley, and Mr. Buchman, under his direction, will at once prepare plans for the erection of 500 stores and residences, to be ready for occupancy by the time the steel plant and rod mill commences operation next October. There will be a demand for every house that is built by employes of the two plants.

FILIPINOS LOSE ANGELES

2,500 Insurgents Defeated with a Loss of Two Hundred.

AMERICAN LOSS IS SMALL

Insurrection Is Gaining Strength in Negros and Cebu, Hitherto Considered to be Most Friendly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Another sharp engagement between MacArthur's command and the insurgents was reported to the War Department to-day in the following dispatch from Gen. Otis:

Manila, Aug. 16.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur's troops occupy country from Candalia to point near Angeles, thence toward Porac, taking within this line Santa Rita, Guagua, Bacolor; Col. Smith, with ten companies, Twelfth Infantry, and two guns, First Artillery, attacked to-day enemy in intrenchments, outskirts Angeles; estimated at 2,500, driving them north, and inflicting upon them reported loss of 200 killed and wounded; our loss 2 killed and 12 wounded. On 11th inst. Gen. Young's troops, consisting of detachments of Fourth Cavalry, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Infantry, drove insurgents northeast of Manila through Mariquina, San Mateo, into mountains, returning following day; column of insurgents, 500 strong, descending road east of Balluag, for the purpose of taking railway; driven by our Balluag and Quinga troops and routed yesterday; this force in full retreat northward, carrying number of their officers. Angeles will be permanently occupied at once. OTIS.

MANILA, Aug. 16.—It is officially announced that Col. Smith, with ten companies of the Twelfth Regiment, and two guns of Battery E, of the First Artillery, under Lieut. Kemley, this morning attacked 2,500 strongly intrenched insurgents at the southern approach to Angeles, around which place they had been concentrating for two days, and drove them back after a sharp fight, the American troops losing two men killed and twelve wounded. The insurgent loss was estimated at 200 men.

Our force will hold Angeles.

About 200 insurgents appeared this morning in front of Dolores a short distance north of Porac, but they were driven off by one company of the Twelfth Regiment, under command of Capt. Anglum. One American was wounded.

Major Kirkman, on entering Santa Maria and Depanay to-day with a reconnoitring party, learned that, after the fight with Gen. Pio del Pilar's men near Bustos, about 330 insurgents retreated northward, carrying many wounded, including five officers.

Arrivals and mail advices from Negros and Cebu agree that the insurrection is gaining strength remarkably in both these islands, which had hitherto been counted as the most friendly in the archipelago, and which, at the time of his memorable tour, received Prof. Schurman, President of the United States Advisory Commission for the Philippines, with the greatest cordiality.

Outbreaks are feared, particularly in Cebu, where some of the leading men have gone over to the insurrection. Many of the wealthy inhabitants are preparing to leave the island.

Señors Llorente and Melliza, Supreme Court Justices from Negros and Cebu, have gone thither from Manila to use their influence against the insurrection.

The results of the autonomist Government in Negros are disappointing. Insurgent bands are operating there as they did in Cuba, destroying much plantation property, claims for which are being presented to Gen. Otis.

Officers of the United States gunboat Wheeling, which has returned here from a cruise along the northern coast of Luzon, report that the insurgent forces occupy every village.

MORE FIGHTING NEAR CALULET.

Twelfth Infantry Encounters 1,500 or More Filipinos This Morning—Drives Them from Trenches.

MANILA, Aug. 17.—8 A. M.—The Twelfth Infantry left Calulet at sunrise to-day and advanced up the railway. Capt. Evans's battalion deployed to the right of the track, and Capt. Woods's to the left. Two companies remained on the track with the artillery.

The insurgents were found well intrenched in front of the town, their trenches having been dug within a few days and since the occupation of Calulet.

At a distance of 1,500 yards the Filipinos opened fire. Their force was estimated by Col. Smith at 1,500, although the residents afterward said it exceeded that number by a thousand.

The enemy sent heavy volleys against the whole American line. Most of their shooting, as usual, was high, but they concentrated their heaviest fire down the track upon the artillery.

Col. Smith kept the whole line moving rapidly, with frequent rushes. The insurgents attempted to flank Capt. Evans, and, therefore, two companies were sent to the right and drove them back. Unable to stand our continuous volleys, the Filipinos abandoned the trenches and retreated through the town northward.

It appears that they had only received their supply of ammunition this morning. Had they been attacked sooner, they could have made little resistance.

The intense heat caused much suffering among the Americans.

A reporter of The Manila Times, who was accompanying Col. Smith, was shot in the head, probably fatally. One American officer received a slight wound in the face.

Lieut. Howland of Gen. Wheaton's staff, who knew the country thoroughly as the result of reconnoissances, and who assisted in directing the movement, received a volley while riding across a field close to the trenches, but he escaped unharmed.

NAPIDAN'S CREW TRANSFERRED

It Is Asserted the Men Looted Buildings in Paete After the Recent Bombardment of the Town.

MANILA, Aug. 16.—The bombardment of Paete, on the east side of Laguna de Bay, by the Napidan, whose commander was under the impression that the town had been reoccupied by the insurgents, aroused strong resentment among the natives of the whole lake region. It is asserted there that the officers and crew of the gunboat landed and looted the best buildings after the bombardment.

The crew of the Napidan has been transferred to other duty.

379 Men Were Enlisted Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The number of enlistments yesterday was 379, making a total of 13,833.

CIVIC PARADE FOR DEWEY.

Controller Coler Suggests that One Be Held and the Celebration Extended Over Three Days.

Controller Coler will to-day suggest to the Committee on Plan and Scope of the Dewey Reception Committee that the celebration extend over three days instead of being limited to two, and that a civic parade be one of the features of the affair.

"While the committee," Mr. Coler said yesterday, "was casting about for means to construct the triumphal arch and it was found that the Board of Aldermen would not pass the resolution to permit the committee to expend the appropriation made without public letting, many prominent business men offered to subscribe any money needed. It seems to me that in view of the spirit shown by these offers there should be a third day of the celebration devoted to a civic parade. The expenses can be defrayed by public subscription.

"We are going to have a naval parade and a land parade. Now, as the land parade is to be confined to the military and the naval parade to the navy, why not give civic organizations who would like to honor the Admiral a chance to parade? The civic parade could be made attractive by floats illustrative of the industries and trade of New York.

"Over 1,000,000 strangers will be in the city for the celebration. The civic day would be as enjoyable to them as either of the two other days, and the civic parade would do more for the business interests of

BEWARE of Imitations of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Look for this exact signature in Blue on the wrapper: Justus Liebig

New York than the other parades combined. It will be easy to raise by popular subscription all the money. Of course, the $225,000 appropriation by the city and the State will be wanted to carry out the plans already arranged, but I am satisfied that the business men of the city will cheerfully contribute all the means necessary to make the civic day a success."

IS ANXIOUS FOR DEWEY'S DECISION.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—Realizing that the time is short in which to complete arrangements for the reception to Admiral Dewey, the Washington authorities and the local committees are pushing plans and preparations as rapidly as possible.

The absence from the city, on vacations, of many persons appointed to assist in the preparatory work is considered unfortunate, but it is expected that many of those selected to act will return as soon as the nature of the business upon which they are required becomes known.

New suggestions are being made daily. The idea of sending the Dolphin out to meet the Olympia, to give Admiral Dewey an opportunity to decide whether he will be received first in Washington or in New York, seems upon reflection to be not altogether satisfactory. The hope is that for the convenience of all who are making arrangements, the Admiral will indicate his preference from Gibraltar or some other European point.

It is supposed that the New York committee is quite as anxious as those in Washington to know the precise dates to be named for the respective receptions. If the decision is left until Dewey's approach to the United States, it is now suggested that a vessel like the Dixie or the Resolute, instead of the Dolphin, big enough to carry members of the New York and Washington committees, shall go out to meet the Olympia, and afford the Reception Committee time in which to settle the programme for each place.

To add special interest to the Washington parade it is now suggested to the Committee on Decorations that it will be very interesting and attractive to get out the Betsy Ross flag, displayed by Paul Jones on Le Bon Homme Richard, and now in the care of the National Museum, to be carried in the parade in honor of Admiral Dewey and his Manila victory. The flag may also be reproduced in miniature in the ribbon of the badge to be struck for the occasion.

Some doubt is expressed about the willingness of the museum people to allow the flag to be used even on so great an occasion, as it is greatly venerated as a relic of the Revolution. There will be less reluctance to permit the display of the two guns captured at Manila and now to be seen by all visitors to the National Museum.

ADMIRAL DEWEY CONVALESCENT

LEGHORN, Aug. 16.—Admiral Dewey, who had been suffering from a fever, is now better, and this morning he remained on the deck of the Olympia. It is believed the Admiral will give an official reception before leaving for Florence.

Dewey's Cousin Dies at Middletown.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Aug. 16.—Elmore C. Dewey, a first cousin of Admiral George Dewey, and one of the oldest inhabitants of this section of the State, died at his home in Durham to-day, aged ninety years. The cause of his death was old age.

TWO PINTS OF WHISKY KILLED.

Special to The New York Times.

SALEM, Ind., Aug. 16.—Whisky caused a strange death here to-day. John Bush, a farmer aged about fifty, was stung on the tongue by a bee while eating watermelons. Some one told him to take whisky.

He got four half pints and drank it all within half an hour, and died three hours later in a saloon. He was not addicted to the drink habit.

HE DUG FOR TREASURE 60 YEARS.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—Valentine Kelly, a farmer, eighty years of age, who, for the past sixty years, has been living at Clarksville, Ind., was run down and killed yesterday afternoon at 4:40 o'clock by a train near the Silver Creek Bridge.

Kelly married the great-granddaughter of the Indian Chief, Black Hawk. Some time after marrying, Kelly's wife conveyed to him a secret that had come to her from her Indian ancestors. It was that a hundred years or more ago a French pirate, Lanitte, buried at Clarksville, on the river bank, a treasure valued at many thousands of dollars. Since hearing this story the old man had labored year after year, digging for the hidden gold.

BESSEMER MILL TO RESUME.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 16.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Bessemer Rolling Mill held to-day, at which were present security holders from New York, Baltimore, Natchez, and Charleston, it was finally agreed to reorganize the company and resume operation at the long idle plant. Morris Adler and associates arranged the details.

A Superintendent has been chosen, and resumption of operations will occur within the next six or eight weeks. The plant is said to be absolutely certain of disposing of every pound of finished iron at the best prices prevailing in years, the Birmingham and Gate City Rolling Mills being unable to meet the demand, and foregoing the usual Summer vacation on account of press for the product.

COMPANY MUST REPAIR CAR.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMILTON, Ohio, Aug. 16.—A precedent has been established here by the Board of Control, acting as a Board of Health, which, if followed throughout the country, will do away with the flat-wheeled street cars.

When an electric car is stopped suddenly, sliding the wheel along the track, a section of the periphery is ground off, and the flattened portion thereafter pounds violently and noisily when the car is being operated. Such is the condition of one of the wheels on Car 5 on the Hamilton and Lindenwald Electric Transit Line. The Board of Control last night ordered this car to be taken from the track forthwith.

This action was taken in response to a petition from residents in Heston Street who complained that the car with its defective wheel makes so much noise that babies are awakened in the night, the sick are harassed, and the dogs are set to barking and howling. All this being inimical to health, the board assumed jurisdiction and No. 5 will go to the repair shops for a new wheel.

JEALOUS MAN SHOOTS AND KILLS

Special to The New York Times.

NEW PHILADELPHIA, Ohio, Aug. 16.—At 1 o'clock this morning Albert Myers of this city, in a fit of jealousy, shot his wife through the heart, and then shot and painfully wounded Miss Lib Cordrey, aunt of the dead woman, and then committed suicide by shooting himself through the right temple. Mrs. Myers was twenty-four years of age, and handsome. She was married to Myers, who is about twenty-six years old, about a year ago, but they have not lived happily together. Yesterday Mrs. Myers filed a petition for divorce.

When Myers learned this he became despondent, and last night drank heavily. He was under the influence of liquor this morning. After drinking a glass of beer in a saloon, he bade a friend good-bye, saying, "I may never see you again." He went down to Miss Cordrey's home and found his wife in a rocking chair. Myers pleaded with his wife to come back and live with him, but she refused to do so. Thereupon he shot her and her aunt. He carried his dead wife from the chair to a bed that was in the room, and placed a pillow under her head. Then, kneeling beside her, he sent a bullet through his brain. He was dead when the neighbors arrived at the house.

W. D. DALY SCORES TRUSTS

New Jersey Congressman Talks at a Farmers' Picnic.

SAYS FILIPINO WAR IS UNJUST

Denounces the Present Administration and Refers to Bryan as the Next President.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—The eighth annual picnic of the Hunterdon County Farmers' Alliance opened here to-day. About 100,000 persons were present. Amusements of various kinds occupied the attention of the women and young folks, while the men were discussing the political situation. Prof. E. B. Voorhees made the opening address. Congressman William D. Daly of Hudson County was the principal speaker of the day. After a few humorous remarks, he took up politics, and said, in part:

"I believe the time is ripe for united and harmonious action against certain evils which are becoming increasingly apparent in National affairs, and which are portentous in their effects as any question that has lately arisen. Look all around you and you see greedy combinations of capital forming to control the production and price of every article needed and desired by the people.

"It is the old story of history repeating itself. The men who decried slavery before the war were fanatics, and the men who but a short time ago proclaimed their views about the growth of trusts to the electors and to Legislatures were looked upon as demagogues. But eventually the theory resolved itself into a real condition—the same to-day as it did in '61.

"The new century finds us arrayed in conflict, this time against trust domination and for industrial freedom. Like wolves in sheep's clothing, these combinations of capital under the present Administration have descended like an avalanche and tightened their grip upon all pursuits that they should prey upon.

"It might not be out of place to remind you that it was the great Democratic leader, William J. Bryan, in his letter of acceptance, who first boldly pointed out to the American people the power and danger of combined capital, when he said: 'Corporations are the creatures of law, and they must not be permitted to pass from under the control of the power which created them. They are permitted to exist on the theory that they advance the public weal, and they must not be allowed to use their powers for the public injury.'

"But what do the trustmakers care for this doctrine? It does not suit their conception of the powers they assume and exercise, and they propose to ignore it. Once launched upon their career 'to advance the public weal,' they have, by stifling competition and by corruption, secured a commanding position, where the 'public weal' is not half so dear to them as large private dividends.

"Within the past few days the Chicago Beef Trust has increased the price of meat to the consumer from 2 to 3 cents per pound, as if their profits were not enormous enough now. As a result American dressed beef to-day is good for 3 cents a pound less in London than in the City of New York, or here in your home town. This perhaps is in furtherance of the oft-repeated desire to establish an Anglo-American alliance.

"At this point it might not be amiss to remark that John W. Griggs, who abandoned the position of Governor of this State to become supreme defender of trusts in his capacity of Attorney General of the United States, has said that 'it would be an invasion of State rights' for the Federal Government to interfere in the management of our combinations in restraint of trade. The 300 trusts now in operation in this country are working in beautiful harmony. Not a single instance is known of a trust reducing prices except where it was trying to kill some competitor.

"Not content with enslaving the middleman and workman to the trust, the Republican Party is going 10,000 miles across the sea to subjugate a people who are, after throwing off the oppressive yoke of Spain, seeking to establish a Government of their own. In total disregard of the Declaration of Independence, the Monroe Doctrine, and the teachings of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson, we are carrying on a war of conquest against the Filipinos.

"You cannot get away from that fact, or from the fact that it is the most unwarranted war, and least justifiable, that we have ever been engaged in. Let the history of this war of oppression be written, and those responsible for the killing of innocent Filipinos and brave American soldiers will blush with shame. Leave them to freedom, which they had already wrested from Spain, and which our representatives practically recognized, and we will be keeping faith with them and the world.

"Subjugate them, as we are able to do by virtue of brute force alone, and the whole world will accuse us of bad faith and insincerity in our professions of love for democracy and freedom. We cannot but applaud them in their struggle for independence, for that is what our ancestors fought for, and we never cease to glorify their deeds.

"It is for you, then, who are supporting this war by paying the direct tax laid therefor, and who have sent your brothers and sons to uphold the Stars and Stripes, to seriously ask yourselves whether you believe the policy of the Administration is right and just, and then to vote as your reason dictates."

In referring to the failure of Congress to act on the money question, Mr. Daly said: "I believe this procrastination must soon end. The people will demand from you Republicans your reasons for refusal to act, and if I judge the times right, you will be rebuked in the election of that courageous statesman, William J. Bryan, the next President of the United States."

New $20,000,000 Steel Company.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 16.—Articles of incorporation of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, with an authorized capital of $20,000,000, were filed with the Secretary of State to-day. The company will manufacture steel and iron, &c. One-half of the stock is preferred with 7 per cent. cumulative dividends. The incorporators are: John B. Summerfield, Samuel B. Lawrence, Ansel L. White, and George E. Spencer of New York, and Adrian H. Larkin, Nutley, N. J.

New Era Machine Company.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The New Era Machine Company filed articles of incorporation here to-day. The capitalization is $500,000. Three thousand dollars is paid in. William H. Bogert, Philip Miller, and Benjamin C. Pratt are named as incorporators. The charter of the company gives it the right to manufacture, sell, and deal in almost any kind of products of the earth.

To Make Incandescent Lights.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 16.—The United States Incandescent Light Company, which is to manufacture incandescent lights and burners of all kinds, has filed articles of incorporation here. The capitalization is $200,000, of which $2,000 is paid up. Raymond G. Spaulding of this city, Frank M. Hill and M. L. Butterfield of New York are the incorporators.

An Office for Miss Portia Sprague.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has given a twelve-hundred-dollar position in the Treasury Department to Miss Portia Sprague, a daughter of the late Kate Chase Sprague, and granddaughter of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury during the civil war. The position is a temporary one in the office of the Auditor for the War Department. Her appointment was made in special recognition of the great service rendered the country by her grandfather.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Vick Publishing Company of Rochester; capital, $15,000. Directors—Fred H. Beach, F. H. Beach, Jr., and James Vick, Rochester.

P. Kelly Photo Stock House of New York City; to deal in photographic supplies; capital, $3,000. Directors—Elmer F. Kelly, Brooklyn; E. H. Faulkner, Westfield, N. J.; E. L. Kelly, New York.

Halfmoon Light, Heat, and Power Company of Mechanicsville; to manufacture gas and electricity; capital $20,000. Directors—Herbert O. Bailey, Fred H. Ferris, E. H. Strong, John C. Duncan, and G. B. Tripp, Mechanicsville.

Granville Specialty Company of Granville; to manufacture and sell machinery, mechanical apparatus, hardware, cutlery, tools, and general supplies of all kinds; capital, $50,000. Directors—James T. Sparkman, Charles L. Spencer, and Henry L. Olden, New York City.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 16.—The Santa Clara Refrigerating Ice Company of Cuba, a concern made up of Washington ice manufacturers, who propose to operate a plant in Cuba, with a capital of $25,000, was chartered at Dover to-day.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

RAILROAD DEAL IN THE SOUTH.

Plan to Unite the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern.

A scheme for the consolidation of the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railway is well under way. To permit of its legal consummation the Atlantic Coast Line will be an interested party, so that a Constitutional provision preventing the Southern from acquiring a direct lease of the Georgia Railroad, a necessary link, may be overcome.

The Louisville and Nashville extends from Cincinnati to New Orleans; the Southern from Washington to Atlanta. Included in the system are the Memphis and Charleston and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroads. This will give the consolidation nearly all the business east of the Mississippi River, with the Illinois Central as about the only competitor for business to New Orleans and the Gulf.

All Tuesday and during the greater part of yesterday stockholders of the roads in question were in conference in Room 365 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among them were J. B. Culp and Nathan Morris. One of them was seen in the office of the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday and said:

"I will tell you that our meeting had nothing whatever to do with the Gulf rate war, but not a word will I tell you about what we did do."

A dispatch from Augusta, Ga., says that the highest authority there confirms the reports, but that the details will not be made public at this time.

CUT RATE TO CHICAGO.

Will Remain in Force Only During the Grand Army Encampment.

A Wall Street bulletin yesterday announced that the Erie Railroad Company was "slashing" rates by announcing a Chicago-New York rate of $18.45. At the office of the railroad company it was explained that the rate was one open to all trunk lines and was authorized at the April meeting. Then all were authorized to put in a special Chicago-New York round trip rate during the Grand Army of the Republic encampment at Philadelphia, Sept. 1 to 4.

The rate was understood by the Passenger Association and will cease after the encampment. It equals the special rate, $16.45, plus $4 excursion rate to Philadelphia and allowing for the differential, $2, so that it stands:

Erie rate	$16.45
Philadelphia, regular	4.00
	$20.45
Less differential	2.00
	$18.45

BALTIMORE AND OHIO'S NEW POLICY.

An Industrial Agent Appointed to Advise Manufacturers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has decided to foster and encourage local industries along the line. That decision has taken definite form in the appointment of W. W. Wood of Baltimore as Industrial Agent. It will be his duty to advise manufacturers and others desiring good locations for their plants with detailed and accurate information concerning the peculiar advantages of territory and towns adjacent to Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Now that the road is rehabilitated and in a position to handle traffic, the management sees the great advantage in developing the hitherto latent resources along the line. Mr. Wood's headquarters will be in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Several important promotions for meritorious services in the freight department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were announced to-day, to take effect Sept. 1. Andrew Stevenson, Assistant General Freight Agent at Baltimore, goes to Philadelphia with entire charge of traffic and the division between Philadelphia and Herring Run. Edward H. Davis, Division Freight Agent at Cumberland, becomes Assistant General Freight Agent at Baltimore in charge of traffic on the main line and branches east of the Ohio River. James R. Bell, Chief Clerk of the Freight Department, succeeds Mr. Davis at Cumberland. James Mosher, General Eastern Freight Agent at New York, is promoted to be Assistant General Freight Agent, with the same headquarters, at 434 Broadway.

Change on the Jersey Central.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 16.—Charles J. Register of Wilmington, Del., has been appointed Superintendent of Bridges on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. He succeeds Mayor R. J. Swackhamer of Dunellen, who was retired recently. He had been Superintendent for twenty-five years.

Albany and Schoharie Road to Build.

ALBANY, Aug. 16.—The Albany, Helderberg and Schoharie Railway to-day filed with the Board of Railroad Commissioners a petition for permission to issue a mortgage for $1,200,000 for the purpose of construction.

C. O. HEUSTIS IN BELLEVUE.

Father of Actress Worried Over Her Quarrels with Her Husband.

Family troubles and the desertion of his daughter by her husband overstrained the nervous system of C. O. Heustis, and he is now in Bellevue Hospital suffering from nervous debility, and refuses to talk to any one. Mr. Heustis is the father of Carolyn Minerva Heustis, an actress, who played with Lillian Russell and on last New Year's day was married to Frederick Rufus Graves, son of one of the proprietors of the Hotel Cadillac. Graves left his wife on Aug. 1, and she has neither seen him nor heard from him since.

Mrs. Graves said yesterday that Graves's father offered to give them a flat, for which he would pay the rent, $35 a month. The father of the bride went to live with the young couple.

Graves and his wife lived happily together at first, Mrs. Graves said, and then they had a few quarrels, which irritated Mr. Heustis, and he began to grow melancholy, and Mrs. Graves noticed that Graves's father was trying to estrange her husband from her.

"One day," Mrs. Graves said, "my husband came in and exclaimed, excitedly: 'My father says we must pack up and leave this flat, and you are to go away,' and then he rushed out. A few days later he went out of the house and I have not seen him since. I made a great sacrifice when I left the stage to marry him, because I was getting a good salary and had a bright future before me. I sought my father-in-law to ask about my husband's whereabouts. He would not see me, and after Fred disappeared my father utterly broke down."

NEW ORLEANS COINER ACCUSED.

Treasury May Investigate Charges of Cruelty to Women Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 16.—An afternoon paper to-day publishes startling charges against Mayer Cohn, coiner of the New Orleans Mint. Mr. Cohn is a recent appointee of President McKinley, and has some fifty women employed in his department. Among other published interviews is that of a woman employed in the mint, which is as follows:

"From the first day he took charge Cohn has been uncivil and inconsiderate, I might say, positively brutal. One of the ladies being ill one day, went to him and stated that she was too ill to work any longer that day, and asked for permission to go home. To this he replied:

"'Sick, sick! That's a pretty excuse to get a half day off. Go back to your place; you are not any more sick than I am. No, you cannot go home!' Yet the woman was burning up with fever, and any one could have seen it. She went back to her seat and broke down entirely and began crying hysterically. Cohn simply looked at her and smiled.

"Cohn speaks to the ladies in a tone of voice and manner which, if you did not know whom he was addressing, would make you think he was talking to a lot of negro convicts. There are two ladies in the department where machinery is used against whom he seems to have a special grudge. He walks around them making such remarks as:

"'Why don't you quit? You know you are not wanted here, and you ought to get out. I want these positions for somebody else, and I'm going to have them.' This was said in a most insulting manner."

These are fair samples of the numerous charges made. THE TIMES's correspondent called at the mint this afternoon and interviewed a number of the women employes under Mr. Cohn, but they had no complaints to make. On the contrary, one lady who has been an employe of the mint for years stated that Mr. Cohn had done several things to make the women more comfortable. Mr. Cohn denies in toto the charges made. It is likely the Treasury Department will investigate.

GEN. JIMINEZ TO LEAVE CUBA

To Assume Command of the Dominican Revolutionists.

TIME IS NOW RIPE, HE SAYS

Assertions that Government Troops Won Battle of Monte Christi Were Made to Discourage Recruits.

HAVANA, Aug. 16.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, will probably leave Havana for Santo Domingo to-morrow, going by a south coast steamer from Batabano. He will be accompanied by two friends and will travel unarmed.

In his judgment, the time is now ripe for him to place himself at the head of the movement in his favor.

The dispatch which Pedro Lluberas, former Dominican Minister of the Interior, sent from Santiago to the revolutionists, emphasizing the importance of denying the prosperity of the Jiminez movement, the latter interprets as merely intended to check the horde of Cuban and American adventurers who are eager to embark for Santo Domingo.

On the same principle, he explains a telegram received to-day telling of the defeat of the revolutionary forces. This report, he said, is probably false, as the advices he has received personally from his representatives tell of nothing but successes. Stories to the contrary are put out, he is satisfied, in an endeavor to injure his cause and to prevent his friends from co-operating with him.

He declares that, had he consulted only his personal wishes, he would have started long ago; but he has been guided entirely by his friends, who have felt that the best policy for him was to remain in Havana. Now that his presence is needed at the scene of action, he has cabled his intention of leaving Cuba, and, unless he hears to-night to the contrary, he will start to-morrow.

STATUS OF GEN. JIMINEZ.

United States May Be Responsible for Allowing Him to Leave.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The status of Gen. Jiminez, who is figuring prominently in connection with the Santo Domingo uprising, has been under consideration by the State Department for some time. It was brought up in an official manner by the Government of Santo Domingo prior to the assassination of Heureaux, when Jiminez sought refuge in Cu

THREATENED GOV. PINGREE

T. M. Siddons Told Him He Would Kill Him, but Didn't Mean It.

WANTS CHARACTER VINDICATED

Grandson of Famous Actress, Punished Unjustly, He Says, Seeks Help of Michigan's Executive.

HARRISON, N. Y., Aug. 16.—In a comfortable little frame cottage, not far from the railroad station here, lives Thomas M. Siddons, who has every appearance of being a quiet, inoffensive man, and who is fifty-eight years of age. He is the source of a great deal of anxiety, however, from all reports, to Gov. H. S. Pingree of Michigan, from the fact that he has threatened to shoot him the first time he sees him.

Siddons has lived here only a few years, going away at times to do work in other places. A couple of years ago he married the widow Burger, who had a family of three daughters and a son. Siddons, before that, was an old bachelor, and the reason why he was a bachelor has, according to his story, a good deal to do with Gov. Pingree.

When Mr. Siddons was seen this evening, his wife said she would probably have to do all the talking, as this was a subject upon which Mr. Siddons becomes very excited and cannot talk. She told the following story of the trouble while her husband sat near her and assented to all she said:

Mr. Siddons, a British subject, having been born in Nuneaton, Warwickshire, England. He is a son of Jessie Siddons, his grandmother was Sarah Siddons, the famous actress; his father was a relative of Cardinal Newman. Mrs. Scott-Siddons, the actress, was a cousin. He was graduated from St. John's College, Cambridge, and subsequently from the Military College at Woolwich. He then came to America and became a bank clerk.

After six months in the United States he returned to England and entered the Life Guards. After a stay in the Guards, he was discharged by purchase, and then went to Africa in the mounted police, and was stationed at Cape Town. He then entered a line regiment of the British Army and fought in the Zulu war. He bears the marks of several wounds received in that campaign, and was made Brevet Major. At the close of the war he went to the diamond fields, from there he wandered all over the world, visiting India, China, Australia, and many other countries.

He finally brought up in Canada, having been provided with a place there through the influence of Mrs. Scott-Siddons. He left Canada and went to Grand Rapids, Mich. While there he gave lessons in boxing. He next entered the employ of a man named Nelson as a trainer of horses. He claims that he put $454 in the hands of Nelson, and that part of this he has never gotten back, owing to subsequent events.

Siddons had fallen in love with one of his employer's daughters, he says, but while in California, as he tells the story, he learned what he considers facts which killed his love, and he decided to be a bachelor. He wrote what he claims he learned in California to Nelson, who, instead of taking it kindly, had him arrested in Kansas City for slander, and a fine of $50 was imposed.

Siddons says he had to work out this fine on the roads chained to a gang. He claims not to have known at the time what he was arrested for, that he had no trial, and was sentenced off-hand by a Justice of the Peace without a hearing. He has since been trying to vindicate himself. He has written to Queen Victoria, being still a British subject, to President McKinley, and to Gov. Pingree.

He received a reply from Attorney General Maynard of Michigan telling him he should get a lawyer. President McKinley's Secretary wrote him to call the attention of the State authorities to the matter. The British Ambassador's secretary advised him to get a lawyer and prosecute the case. Mr. Siddons wants Nelson brought into court, and his grievance against Gov. Pingree is that he does not bring this about.

Two weeks ago Gov. Pingree wrote Siddons a letter, saying: "You are either too poor to employ a lawyer or have no case." To this Mr. Siddons replied that he was too poor to employ a lawyer, that all the State officials of Michigan were corrupt, that they had been bought off, and if the Governor did not bring the case into court, he would put a bullet into him the first time he saw him. On Aug. 12, Siddons received another letter from Gov. Pingree, telling him that if he had a case it did not come under the jurisdiction of Michigan, and advising him to consult the Attorney General of New York.

Mr. Siddons says he had no intention of shooting Gov. Pingree at any time. He says he had been told that no one could only get the Governor to act by hitting him on the head with a club, and he thought his threat to shoot would have the same effect as a blow on the head with a club. Mr. Siddons has not yet laid his case before the authorities of this State, and does not know that he will. He says he does not want damages from Nelson, but only a vindication of character.

LITTLE ROCK HUNTS NEGROES.

Five Attacks on White Women, All Within 24 Hours, Cause Intense Excitement—Rewards Offered.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 16.—Five brutal attacks by a negro on white women have occurred in Little Rock in the past twenty-four hours. It is generally believed that all these crimes were committed by the same man, but three suspects have been arrested, and if the right man can be positively identified he may receive summary punishment. The victims are all highly respected white women of this city. Their names are Mrs. Belle Aiken, 7,114 Chester Street; Mrs. Milton Young, 2,401 State Street; Mrs. Kennedy, Fourteenth and Jones Streets; Miss Emma Longcoy, 1,420 Booker Street, and a young woman at Twentieth and Cross Streets.

All the crimes were committed in the suburbs. The first was the attack on Mrs. Aiken, which occurred yesterday afternoon. As she was passing Twenty-first and High Streets the negro seized her and dragged her to the woods. She resisted and cried for help. A passer-by frightened the negro away after he had severely beaten his victim. Officers at once began a search for the assailant, but failed to find him.

At 9 o'clock this morning, a few blocks from the scene of the first crime, Mrs. Young was assaulted in almost the same manner. The negro knocked her down with such force that a rib was broken, causing internal injuries of a serious nature. He choked and beat her about the head and on the side, inflicting very serious injuries. The negro finally seized her purse and disappeared in the woods. Mrs. Young, who is a frail woman, is in a precarious condition from her wounds and the shock.

An hour later Mrs. Kennedy was attacked at her home, near West End Park. She was knocked down, beaten, and choked. Her child ran for assistance, and the negro fled. Mrs. Kennedy's injuries are very painful.

About 11 o'clock Emma Longcoy, the eleven-year-old daughter of a grocer, was attacked and beaten by a negro but a dozen blocks from West End Park. She escaped from her assailant. City and county officers, together with a large number of citizens, were by this time scouring the vicinity for the negro. The greatest excitement prevailed and the anger of the citizens in the neighborhood was thoroughly aroused.

The fifth assault occurred early this morning on a well-known young woman at Twentieth and Cross Streets. She was likewise knocked down and badly beaten. Her face was swollen and discolored from the effect of the blows.

These occurrences were brought to the attention of Governor Jones, and he at once offered a reward of $100 each for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties. Judging from the temper of public sentiment, the officers will find it difficult to protect their prisoners, should the right men be captured.

ARDSLEY STATION AGENT GONE.

His Wife, a 16-Year-Old Girl, and Another Man Also Leave Town.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Clarence Frick, twenty-four years of age, who was station agent at Ardsley, on the New York and Putnam Railroad, has been missing since Monday evening. A temporary agent is in charge of the station and an auditor is going over Frick's accounts. When Frick went away, Robert Lefurgy, a teamster for Quimby & O'Dell also disappeared.

This morning Mrs. Frick and Emma Lent, sixteen years of age, a daughter of Mrs. Andrew Lent, left town. It is said they have gone to join Frick and Lefurgy. Lefurgy is credited with telling friends that he was going to marry Mrs. Frick, as her husband was securing a divorce from her, and that Frick was to marry Miss Lent.

DISLIKE SANDY HOOK COURSE.

Managers of the Columbia and Defender Will Try to Have Cup Trial Races Sailed Off Newport.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—C. Oliver Iselin of the Columbia and W. Butler Duncan of the Defender are in favor of holding the America's Cup trials here, and if they can impress their ideas upon the Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club, the official races to select a cup defender will be held off this port, and not off Sandy Hook, as announced in the official programme of the club's season.

Both Mr. Iselin and Mr. Duncan express aversion to racing at Sandy Hook unless compelled to do so, practically on account of the long distance the yachts have to be towed to the starting line and the inconvenience and hardship resulting therefrom.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 16.—The anchor which was lost in this harbor last week by the sloop yacht Defender has been recovered and will be forwarded to the yacht at Newport.

LIPTON'S AGENT HURT.

Major Jameson Injured in a Carriage Accident—Kaiser Wilhelm's Crew Will Help Sail the Shamrock.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Major John Eustace Jameson, Nationalist, member of Parliament for the West Division of Clare, who had recently been in the United States attending to the interests of Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner of the cup challenger Shamrock, has been badly hurt in a carriage accident near Dublin. Mr. Jameson, however, hopes to recover in time to accompany Sir Thomas Lipton to America to witness the races for the America's Cup.

As Emperor William's yacht Meteor has finished her racing season, Capt. Ben Parker, the skipper of that craft, and eleven members of her crew have received permission from His Majesty to start for the United States immediately in order to help sail the Shamrock in the cup races.

NEW YORK FLEET DISBANDS.

Annual Cruise Is Closed with Dinghy and Launch Races.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club was brought to a formal close this afternoon at 1 o'clock, when the fleet disbanded at the close of the races for the Owl and Gamecock colors, and the contests of the naphtha lanuches.

There was little interest in the events, only two boats being in either the race for two-oared dinghies, in which the Owl colors were the trophy, or that for four-oared gigs for the Gamecock colors.

Dinghies from the Syce and Crusader rowed over a mile course, and the latter won out easily. The gig race, at the start, promised to be a good contest between the boats from the Ituna and Fleur de Lis. The Ituna had the better boat, but the Fleur de Lis men appeared to have more muscle. The Itunas got half a length's start, but when one hundred yards had been covered and the other boat was even, George Peterson, stroke of the Fleur de Lis crew, broke his oar, and the boat was withdrawn.

The naphtha launches covered a two-mile course, which was to a spar buoy on Tracey's Ledge and return to Brenton's Light. Launches from the Iroquois and Wauchusett started in the race for two-horse-power boats, and the Iroquois finished 11 seconds ahead.

A race between a six-horse-power and a two-and-one-quarter-horse-power launch, in which the larger boat gave her rival 2 minutes over a two-mile course, was won by the latter on time allowance.

Carolina Wins the Narada Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—The fleet of thirty-footers raced to-day for the Narada Cup, offered by Henry Walters, owner of the Narada.

The boats were for the greater part sailed by their owners, save in the case of the Carolina, which won the race, and the Dorothy. Mrs. Duryea accompanied her husband on the Vaquero III., and on the Esperanza Mrs. W. Butler Duncan accompanied her brother, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.

The course was that of Dyer's Island. There was a light breeze from the South and the start was made at 3:40 o'clock. The race was one of the prettiest of the season. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Carolina, Pembroke Jones	5:42:40	2:02:40
Hera, Ralph Wells	5:42:54	2:02:54
Wawa, Reginald Brooks	5:43:32	2:03:32
Veda, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:44:19	2:04:19
Dorothy, H. P. Whitney	5:44:38	2:04:38
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.	5:45:01	2:05:01
Rollywog, A. H. Paget	5:45:17	2:05:17
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	5:46:10	2:06:10
Raccoon, John R. Drexel	5:47:17	2:07:17
Acahi, Lloyd Warren	Did not finish.	

Run Away and Dash Away Matched.

There will be a match race next Sunday between the larks Run Away, owned by Capt. Joseph Finnegan, and Dash Away, owned by Capt. Walter T. Sands. The boats will start from Monahan's float, at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, East River, at 9 o'clock A. M., and the finish line will be at Whitestone, L. I. The crew whose craft sails the slowest will entertain the victorious boat's crew at dinner. The Run Away is the boat upon which Mr. Finnegan was working when he saved the life of a girl a few weeks ago.

TEST CRICKET GAME DRAWN.

English and Australian Teams Fail to Finish Their Contest.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—In the fifth and last test cricket match between Australia and England, begun at Kensington Oval Monday, the Australians, in their first innings, were all out to-day for 352 runs. England, in the first innings, yesterday, was all out for 576 runs, this score of the English cricketers being the best previous record in a test match—namely, 551 runs, scored by Australia in 1884.

The Australians in their second innings scored 254 runs for five wickets down, and the match was declared drawn. The Australians are now champions, having won the only match game finished.

A Match Factory for Lansing.

Special to The New York Times.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 16.—Levi W. Ewing, President of the National Match Company of Chicago, who has been here looking over the field for several days, has decided to equip a factory in Lansing at once. An available plant has been secured and the necessary machinery will be installed with a view to beginning work with 100 hands within ninety days. The company claims to own patents which will enable it to manufacture matches at an extraordinarily low price.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Joseph Seep, Managing Director of the Standard Oil Company at Titusville, Penn.; R. G. Irwin, Vice President of the Plant Railway System, Hartford.

ASTOR—G. H. R. Garcie, Sunderland, England; T. H. Cowes, West Hartlepool, England; M. Neudeck, Kiel, Germany; W. Gathmann, Caracas.

CAMBRIDGE—Baron von Hermann, German Embassy, Washington; Baron Franz Koenig, Stuttgart; Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Dawson Yukon Territory.

EMPIRE—Judge F. C. Longhelm of Buffalo.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Jacob La Fevre, New Paltz, N. Y.; Alfred S. Hardy, Athens Greece; W. S. Hoare, London.

GILSEY—W Drake, London.

GRAND—Dr. Charles M. Emmons, Washington.

HOFFMAN—D. B. Russell, Guadalajara, Mexico; Charles H. Rowe, London; A. A. Hayward, Halifax; R. G. Abreu, Cuba; T. Reynel Lane, London; A. G. Rowand, Hankow, China.

HOLLAND—Harry Simmons, Manchester, England; Edgar Watts, London; W. A. Hill, Torquay, China; the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Washington.

IMPERIAL—J. H. Pelletier, St. Johns, Quebec; Alexander Wallace, Scotland; Clarence Britton, Averyl Island.

MANHATTAN—Walter Matheson, Prince Edward's Island; C. H. F. Heathcote, Buxton, England.

MURRAY HILL—A. F. Miller, Liverpool; E. G. Smith, Birkenhead, England; A. B. Evans, Montreal.

PARK AVENUE—J. C. Bennett, United States Navy; A. Reicke, Dresden.

PLAZA—John L. Rayner, Paris.

STURTEVANT—James H. Higgins, Cornwall, England.

WALDORF—Harry Wrightson, London; Serene E. Payne, Auburn, N. Y.; A. M. Lage, Rio de Janeiro; Percy N. Furber, London; George Gerogeson, Cork; W. Broderick Cloete, London; Tudor H. B. Quare, England; E. W. Allison, Cork; L. Sackville West, London; G. A. Ballantine, Paris; Richard F. Yeo, London; Wolverly A. Fordham, Ashwell, England; Capt. Dundas, Edinburgh, Scotland; James Craig, Belfast; E. Wolkoff, Russia; F. K. D. Macklayan, Edinburgh, Scotland; W. J. M. Reynie, Edinburgh, Scotland.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

The New Yorks Outplay the Cincinnatis at All Points.

CARRICK'S GOOD PITCHING

Clevelands a Mark for the Brooklyns and Hughes Has the Visitors at His Mercy—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	66	34	.660
Boston	62	38	.620
Philadelphia	63	39	.618
Baltimore	59	39	.602
Cincinnati	55	43	.561
St. Louis	55	46	.545
Chicago	53	46	.535
Pittsburg	50	51	.495
Louisville	44	56	.440
New York	41	55	.427
Washington	35	66	.347
Cleveland	17	87	.163

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
Brooklyn, 13; Cleveland, 2.
Louisville, 3; Boston, 0. (first game.)
Boston, 12; Louisville, 4. (second game.)
Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 5.
Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
Louisville in Boston.
St. Louis in Philadelphia.
Chicago in Baltimore.
Pittsburg in Washington.

The New Yorks outplayed the Cincinnatis at every point of the game at the Polo Grounds yesterday, and easily defeated the team that made a record for consecutive games won. It was a fine exhibition of baseball throughout. There was good batting, clever pitching, and some well-judged base running.

Carrick's pitching was the most notable feature of the game. He had excellent control. For four innings his mixture of slow and fast curves baffled the Cincinnati batters, not one of them reaching first base in that time. In the three following innings he was hit safely six times. In the seventh and eighth innings the outlook was squally for Carrick, but he never lost his nerve.

Next to Carrick's pitching a noteworthy feature was the batting of Foster. He helped to score four runs. He led in batting, with a double and a three-bagger. The latter should have been a home run, but Van Haltren, who never was a success on the coaching lines, held him at third base. The team, as a whole, did some timely batting.

Hahn, who is one of Cincinnati's successful pitchers, had not the curves with which to fool the locals. They hit the ball almost when they pleased. Gleason found him for three hits, which is an unusually large number of hits in one game for the New York's Captain.

The local team, with the exception of Warner, fielded well. Warner's throwing to second was poor. Davis and Gleason played brilliantly, particularly the former.

Grady did all that was required of him at third base and incidentally made two hits, sending in a run each time.

The visitors were handicapped by the bad fielding of Steinfeldt. Corcoran played a sharp game at short. In the first inning O'Brien's double, singles by Grady and Davis, and Doyle's long fly to McBride, netted the locals two runs.

The visitors made their two runs in the fifth inning on hits by Selbach, McPhee, and Steinfeldt, and an error contributed by O'Brien.

Gleason's single, followed by Foster's double, yielded the locals a run in the sixth, and a wild throw by Steinfeldt, after he had recovered O'Brien's grounder, followed by Grady's hit, netted the locals another run in the seventh.

Steinfeldt's fumble, hits by Doyle, Gleason, and Warner, the two former making a double steal, and Foster's three-bagger, gave the locals their last runs in the ninth.

Two games will be played at the Polo Grounds this afternoon. The extra game is one that was won by the New Yorks from the Cincinnatis on May 30, but on the latter's protest it was ordered to be played over again. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
W'Hitt'n,cf	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	McBride,cf	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien,lf	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	Corcoran,ss	0	0	4	2	1		
Grady,3b	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	Smith,rf	0	2	0	0	0		
Davis,ss	0	1	1	1	7	0	0	Beckley,1b	0	0	6	1	0		
Doyle,1b	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Selbach,lf	1	1	2	1	0		
Gleason,2b	1	3	4	3	0	3	0	McPhee,2b	1	2	1	1	0		
Foster,rf	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	Steinfel't,3b	0	1	2	3	1		
Warner,c	0	1	4	2	2	1	0	Peitz,c	0	1	9	2	1		
Carrick,p	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Hahn,p	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	7	14	27	14	3			Total	2	7	24	9	4		

New York	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	x	7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

First base by errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 5. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 5. Base on balls—Off Carrick, 1; Struck out—By Carrick, 4; by Hahn, 5. Three-base hit—Foster. Two-base hits—O'Brien, Van Haltren. Foster. Stolen bases—Doyle, Gleason, Smith Steinfeldt. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

BROOKLYNS BEAT CLEVELANDS.

The Visitors Proved No Match for the League Leaders.

The Clevelands, who, by the way, are not strong enough to beat a team of semi-professionals, were a mark again for the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday. Hughes had the "Exiles," as they are now known, at his mercy. Donovan pitched the last inning, and they managed to get two runs. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dowd, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Jones, cf	2	1	1	0	0		
Harley, lf	0	1	3	0	0			Keeler, rf	2	1	1	1	0		
Quinn, 2b	0	1	3	2	0			Kelley, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Sullivan, ss	0	0	0	1	1			Daly, 2b	2	1	3	2	0		
Hemphill, rf	0	0	1	0	0			Anderson, 1b	2	1	1	1	0		
M'Alr'y, 3b	0	1	1	2	1			Dahlen, ss	2	1	4	3	0		
Lockh'd, ss	0	1	3	7	1			Casey, 3b	1	1	1	4	1		
Tucker, 1b	1	2	10	1	0			Farrell, c	1	2	3	2	0		
Sugden, c	1	1	2	1	0			Hughes, p	0	0	2	2	1		
Bates, p	0	0	0	1	1			Donovan, p	1	1	0	0	0		
Total	2	7	*23	15	5			Total	13	13	27	15	2		

*Farrell out, interfered with batted ball.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Brooklyn	2	3	0	0	4	2	0	*	—13

*Three-base hit—Keeler. Two-base hits—Dahlen and Hughes. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 10; Brooklyn, 9. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Donovan, 1. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Stolen bases—Lockhead, Keeler, Daly, and Anderson. Bases on balls—Off Bates, 9; off Hughes, 1; off Donovan, 1. Double plays—Lockhead, Tucker, and Sugden; McAllister and Tucker; Keeler and Anderson. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpires—Messrs. Swartwood and Dwyer.

Bostons Win and Lose.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Philippi proved a puzzle in the first game to-day, Boston only getting three hits. In the second game both Woods and Wilhelm were easy, while Hickman, the Boston's pitcher, gave enough bases on balls to lose three ordinary games. Nichols relieved him in the ninth.

FIRST GAME.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Louisville	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Base hits—Boston, 3; Louisville, 8. Errors—Boston, 1. Batteries—Boston, Willis and Clarke; Louisville, Philippi and Powers.

SECOND GAME.

Boston	1	0	5	4	0	1	0	0	1	—12
Louisville	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Boston, 14; Louisville, 4. Errors—Boston, 1; Louisville 5. Batteries—Boston, Hickman, Nichols, and Bergen; Louisville, Woods, Wilhelm, and Zimmer. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Latham.

Pittsburg, 7; Washington, 5.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—Overconfidence on the part of McFarland and errors by the Washingtons gave Pittsburg the game to-day. Score:

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	—5
Pittsburg	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	2	0	—7

Base hits—Washington, 7; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Washington, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Washington, McFarland and Duncan; Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver. Umpiress—Messrs. O'Day and Hunt.

Baltimore, 6; Chicago, 1.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Cogan's wildness lost the game for Chicago to-day, as his nine bases on balls cut a big figure in the result. Neither he nor Kitson was hit to any extent. Score:

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	*	—6

Base hits—Chicago, 6; Baltimore, 6. Errors—Chicago, 4; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Chicago, Cogan and Donahue; Baltimore, Kitson and Robinson. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr.

Philadelphia, 9; St. Louis, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—A triple, two doubles, and two singles in the fifth inning gave the Philadelphias to-day's game. Powell, the visitors' pitcher, had been effective up to that time. In the seventh McBride took his place. Fraser kept St. Louis's hits scattered. Score:

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	4	2	2	0	*	—9

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—St. Louis 1; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—St. Louis, Powell, McBride, and Schreckengost; Philadelphia, Frazer and McFarland. Umpires—Messrs. Lynch and Connolly.

GREAT PACERS WILL MEET.

Star Pointer, John R. Gentry, and Two Others Matched for the Opening of the Empire City Track.

When the Empire City Trotting Club opens its first meeting on Labor Day at the new trotting track, which ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark has built between Yonkers and Mount Vernon, there will be present the greatest collection of light-harness horses ever gathered on the Eastern tracks. There will be events rich enough to draw together the best trotters and pacers on the American Continent, but there will be one event, which was arranged two days ago by Sidney S. Toman, the Secretary of the association, which will draw spectators from as far West as California.

This will be a race between Star Pointer, 1:59¼; John R. Gentry, 2:00¼; Joe Patchen, 2:01¼, and Searchlight, 2:03¼. These four horses are the fastest pacers in the world, and the first-named holds the world's championship.

The conditions of the race, as arranged, will be free for all, pacing, the best two in three heats, and a purse of $4,000 will be hung up for the contenders. This will be divided between first, second, and third, at 60, 25, and 15 per cent.

The race has been scheduled for Wednesday, Sept. 6, and it has been agreed by the owners that this will be the only time this year when the four horses shall all appear in the same race.

Until Star Pointer wrested the championship from him John R. Gentry's record of 2:00¼ stood as the fastest record in the world for pacing, and since the two-minute mark was passed by the champion, Mr. Tewkesbury, the owner of Gentry, has been anxious to have his great pacer retrieve his lost laurels. His horse is in better condition now than ever before, and his speed is on edge. His great exhibition at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday, where he defeated Joe Patchen and Searchlight in two straight heats, shows that he is a dangerous rival to Star Pointer, for the first heat was paced in 2:03¼. Gentry won easily enough, and in making the mile in 2:03¼ broke the track record, of 2:04½, made by Hal Pointer.

Star Pointer has not yet shown in public on the Grand Circuit this season, but he is scheduled to make his first appearance at Charter Oak Park on Aug. 31, in an attempt to break his own record.

The 2:04 pace, to which entries close on Monday, has been changed to a 2:05 pace, and the race put over to Sept. 9. The 2:1 a trot has been transferred to Sept. 7, and the Bronx Stake will be trotted on Sept. 8.

The trolley line from Mount Vernon, which is about half a mile from the track, will be double tracked in time for the meeting, and a spur will run into the club grounds. The time between the Grand Central Station and the track will be not more than forty minutes.

For those who will drive up to the track from New York City, Jerome Avenue, which has a smooth, comfortable roadbed, and which extends through a pleasant stretch of country, will be found most convenient.

GENTRY BEATS HIS RIVALS.

The Old Pacer Wins in Straight Heats at Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 16.—John R. Gentry's winning two straight heats in to-day's great pacing races was a surprise to many of the old horsemen who looked for Searchlight, the younger stallion, to win. The betting was also strongly in Searchlight's favor, odds of 100 to 60 being offered by the bookmakers before the first heat. The weather was ideal for the event, and fully 10,000 people were in attendance.

President Archer, who acted as starter, had some difficulty in getting the fliers off. After five attempts W. Y. Andrews, Gentry's driver, nodded for the word with his horse fully two lengths back. Patchen at the pole, and Searchlight on the outside, were neck and neck in the lead until the three-quarters, when, by a wonderful drive, Andrews forced his horse to the front. The finish was very close, Searchlight losing by a neck.

In the second heat there was a much better start, but Searchlight broke soon after getting the word, being twenty yards back upon recovering. Although he regained much of the lost ground, he was unable to finish better than third. Patchen hardly seemed in his usual form, although his owner and driver, Haws, seemed confident of winning before the race. Searchlight had a remarkably easy stride, but seemed very unsteady. Summary:

Special Stallion Race.—Purse, $3,000.

John R. Gentry, b. s., (Andrews)	1 1
Joe Patchen, blk. s., (Haws)	3 2
Searchlight, br. s., (McCarthy)	2 3

Time by quarters—First heat, 30¼; 1:01; 1:32; 2:03½. Second heat, 31; 1:01; 1:34¾; 2:04½.

GLENS FALLS HARNESS RACES.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 16.—To-day's harness races resulted as follows:

2:28 Class—Trotting; $2,000.

Paul Pry, gr. g., by Nantucket, (Van Meter)				
Venus Second, b. m., (McHenry)	1	2	5	3 4
Princess, b. m., (Doble)	2	5	4	2 2
Volo, b. g., (Cheney)	4	4	3	5 3
The Queen, blk. m., (Geers)	3	3	1	4 dr

Time—2:11¼; 2:11¾; 2:15; 2:14¾; 2:15½.

2:04 Class—Pacing; $2,000.

Anaconda, b. g., by Knight, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Frank Bogash, b. h., (Bogash)	3	2	2
Chehalis, blk. s., (O'Neill)	2	3	3
Borough Park, b. h., (Starr)	4	4	4

Time—2:05¼; 2:04¾; 2:05.

2:24 Class—Trotting; $1,500.

Owyhe, b. s., by Charles Derby, (McHenry)	1	1	1
Lady Geraldine, b. m., (Ecker)	2	2	7
George Carney, b. g., (Lockwood)	5	3	2
Royal Baron, b. h., (Spear)	3	4	3
Brandywine, gr. g., (Surdam)	8	6	4
Gold Lace, b. g., (Doble)	6	8	8
Shedd Wilkes, ch. m., (Allen)	6	5	6
Helen Simmons, b. m., (Dickerson)	7	7	5

Time—2:11½; 2:13¼; 2:11½.

2:15 Class—Pacing; $1,500.

Blaze Boy, ch. g., by Merrilles, (Hudson)	1	1	1
Helen R., blk. m., (Dickerson)	6	1	1
The Shah, gr. s., (Allen)	2	3	4
Maximillian, br. h., (Walker)	4	5	2
McSheild, ch. s., (Curry)	5	4	5
Gyp Walnut, br. g., (O'Neill)	3	2	3
Scapegoat, b. g., (Castle)	7	dis.	

Time—2:12¼; 2:10¼; 2:11; 2:11¼.

2:30 Class—Trotting; $1,500.

Betty Hamlin, b. f., by Mambrino King, (Geers)	1	1	1
Lenora, b. f., (Ecker)	2	2	2

Time—2:33½; 2:31½.

Harness Races at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The attendance at the second day's meeting of the Central New York meet in this city was large and the races were unusually exciting. Summaries:

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400.

Dora Highwood, ch. m., (Miller)	1	1	2	2	1				
Henry P.	2	3	3	7	4				
May Wilkes	6	6	4	3	2				
Uncle Sam	3	5	5	4	3				
Niel Alcyoner	7	2	1	1	dis				
Bessie A.	4	4	6	5	dr				
Fred H.	5	7	7	6	dr				
Harry P.	8	8	dis						

Time—2:15½; 2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:15½; 2:16½.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $400.

Centric, b. g., (Van Auken)	8	4	1	2	2	1	1		
Frank McGraw	4	2	6	1	1	2	2		
Etecka Maid	1	1	2	3	7	3	3		
Saricinesca	2	3	4	4	3	ro			
Perino	3	7	5	5	4	ro			
Domicion	5	5	3	6	5	ro			
Turk Russell	9	6	7	6	5	ro			
Francis B.	10	9	9	7	dr				
Geraldine	7	10	10	dis					
B. Wilder	6	8	8	dis					

Time—2:19¾; 2:19¼; 2:20½; 2:22¼; 2:22½; 2:26; 2:28¼.

2:30 Class.—Pacing; purse, $400, (unfinished.)

Bonnie L., b. m., (Custer)	1	2
Princess Dora	2	1
Mystery	4	3
Sapphire	3	7
Tommy W.	7	4
Black Diamond	5	5
Susie I.	6	6
Belnac	8	dis

Time—2:18¾; 2:18½.

RESULTS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16.—The races to-day resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Lady Massey, 103 pounds, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, first; Belle of Lexington, 107, (Hennessey

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 17, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Pall Mall and American Colonial Exchange, Carlton Street, Regent Street, S. W.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva, P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz, Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY AND SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE, SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART, AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$9.00
Six Months.....4.50
Three Months.....2.25
One Month.....75
DAILY, WITHOUT SUNDAY, (BUT WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART AND WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$7.00
Six Months.....3.50
Three Months.....1.75
One Month.....60
SUNDAY, (WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE:)
One Year.....$2.50
SATURDAY, (WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART:)
One Year.....$1.00
MONDAY, (WITH WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT:)
One Year.....$1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.58
DAILY ONLY TO EUROPE:
Per Month.....$1.20

TWELVE PAGES.

NO PLAIN STEALING!

After the revelations of the Mazet committee, there seems to be something queer and incongruous in the announcement that Tammany is investigating with all its might the charges that two or more members of the Municipal Assembly have been offering their votes for money. Whether or not they have got money for their votes, cynics of the educated classes, which, by the way, are the only classes that nourish cynics, will snicker to each other and say that the investigation of stealing by Tammany is not genuine, but collusive.

But the cynics will be, as usual, wrong. There is no reason to doubt that the investigation will be not only genuine, but thorough. Furthermore, there is no reason to doubt that the behavior of members of the Municipal Assembly who have sold their votes, or offered to sell their votes, for money, arouses the indignation and disgust of the persons "'way up" in the councils of Tammany, and that there is, in those upper circles, we may not be able to say, an honest, but at least a sincere and real desire to make examples of the men who are thus not only betraying the public but disgracing "the organization."

Not, of course, that it is expected that a member of the Municipal Assembly shall live on his salary. There was once, in the old days, a cheerful Alderman who explained, to some predecessor of the Mazet committee, how absurd it was to expect an Alderman to live on his salary, when in fact he had to pay out the amount of it for election expenses. At this disclosure of human depravity we seem to remember that the then already venerable DORMAN B. EATON, who was present in some capacity of counsel, was "all broke up" with horror. But what would he? It was a fact that an Alderman's salary would not more than pay his election expenses. It was also a fact that an Alderman, barring an occasional sporadic reformer, is not in politics for his health. It was a third fact that in those days crude methods of reimbursement prevailed which would no longer be tolerated.

It is the attempt to revive these crude methods that now excites the horror of the men of light and leading in Tammany. "Evolutions never go backward," and we have passed far beyond the simple and direct methods of old days, in which, when a man needed some legislation for use in his business, he just went to the legislators and bought it C. O. D. That can no longer be tolerated, and that is what Tammany means to show the unfaithful Municipal Assemblymen and the people in general. If an Alderman or a Councilman finds it impossible—as of course he does—to live on his salary, it is his business to find how to "beat the punch." What he must not do is to resort to direct larceny, of the kind that might be expected from a green barkeeper but that is altogether unworthy of a "proprietor."

That is the impressive moral of this tale. See how far the political evolution has gone since the days of the old ring, since even the later days of "JAKE" SHARP. It is the substitution of "pull" for theft. Mr. CROKER has explained on the stand how he makes money out of pretty much every department of the City Government. The methods of the old ring were primitive and Scriptural. It told the public creditor, when the city owed him $40, to take his bill and sit down quickly and write fourscore. What was the consequence? TWEED died in jail, and even the astute SWEENY found himself forced to "give up" certain large amounts of money which he was afraid his deceased brother had irregularly absorbed. What is the consequence of the improved method? Mr. CROKER, who has not done a day's work in thirty years, is richer than all the old ring put together. He is not within reaching distance of the State Prison, and on the stand he even makes a plausible "bluff" at respecting himself. It is when matters are in this pleasant and promising condition that these unintelligent municipal legislators are charged with trying to get money for their votes instead of trying to get in on the ground floor of the great scheme to Horganize and Slatterify this municipality. No wonder it disgusts the leaders. Faugh!

MERCIER AND ROGET.

What a wonderful performance that is which passes in France for the administration of justice! Especially of military justice. When we are daily confronted, in the report of the Dreyfus case, with the proceedings of a French court-martial held in the "naked and open daylight," what are we to infer about the previous proceedings of a French court-martial held "in secret"? Certainly not that those proceedings were more circumspect, more careful, more impartial, than these. The thing is awful.

It is not "Anglo-Saxon" tradition alone; it is primitive, fundamental, human notions, not only of justice but of decency, that are being outraged every day and every hour in this travesty of a court. The "evidence" against DREYFUS, in any plausible sense of the term, seems to be about one pennyweight to one hundredweight of so-called testimony. Every Frenchman who has a stump speech to make against the man who has already been frightfully punished, even if he had been guilty, is invited to come and make it, not from a "tribune," but from the witness stand, when, in a legally civilized country, he would not be allowed to go on for two sentences without having his testimony objected to and ruled out.

There have been two particularly and conspicuously irrelevant and outrageous witnesses, MERCIER and ROGET, one an ex-Minister of War, the other a General high in rank. They are not alike, except in their outrageousness and irrelevancy. In one of WALTER SCOTT'S novels there is a conversation reported of a soldier and a lawyer about two scoundrels, concerning whose comparative demerits they differ, whereupon the soldier says: "I suppose it is in the nature of our respective professions that I should sympathize with the ruffian and you with the sneak," or words to that effect.

ROGET is the ruffian. MERCIER is the sneak. Bad as MERCIER'S "testimony" was, however, it was not so bad as ROGET'S. Fancy this brute, as we see him in the report, attempting in every sentence to exasperate beyond his self-control a necessarily tongue-tied man. If DREYFUS had drawn a pistol and shot him where he lied, DREYFUS would have been enthusiastically acquitted in Kentucky or in Texas, in either of which somewhat or sometimes lawless commonwealths there is more elementary human sense of justice than in the French Republic.

What is the French Army, one gallant officer and gentleman like PICQUART and another gallant officer and gentleman like MARCHAND alone visibly excepted? It seems, on the record of the Dreyfus case, to be a band of forgers and perjurers and suborners of forgery and perjury. Can the showing be true that "the great goddess Lubricity" has wrought such disaster upon what, only a century ago, was described as "a nation of gallant men, of men of honor and of cavaliers"?

GOOD SAILORS GONE WRONG.

It seems a pity that the young men who ran away from the schoolship St. Mary's should be permitted to be lost to the merchant service for which they were preparing. They ought to be reclaimed, for they evidently possess high qualifications for the sailor's calling. It is said that the true seaman is a born grumbler, and these young men seem to have acquired the objecting instinct at some very early period of their existence. They ran away from the ship on the other side of the ocean, and the burden of their complaint was that the food was bad and the treatment not pleasant.

It was the First Lord of the Admiralty in "H. M. S. Pinafore" who said:

I hold that on the seas,
The expression "if you please"
A particularly gentlemanly tone implants.

It may be remembered that his views were received with high disfavor by that erudite philosopher, Dick Deadeye, who declared that, when people had to obey other people's orders, equality was out of the question. Now it is likely that if Capt. REEDER, the Commander of the St. Mary's, had to send the runaways aloft he did not say "If you please, go aloft and reef the topsail." And it is also probable that, if the young gentlemen did not tumble up with much celerity they heard from the Captain in terms more vigorous than complimentary. This may have been what they regarded as unpleasant treatment.

As for the food, it is not likely that the young men were invited to feast on pâté de foie gras or turkey. But it is not to be doubted that they were offered the sort of food which is fashionable on the forecastle table, and if they were some times summoned to a banquet of "dog" they should have eaten of it with thankful hearts. On the other hand, it may be possible that their complaints as to the food were not ill-founded. The St. Mary's is not a regular cruiser of the navy, nor is she a merchant ship. She is a State schoolship, and is under the direction of the Board of Education of this city. She is commanded by a naval officer, who is assigned to this duty at the request of the State authorities. Hitherto there have not been any serious complaints as to the treatment of the boys on board of her, and for that reason the present complaint will be received with some incredulity in those quarters where action on it might be taken.

One thing seems pretty safe to say, and that is that, if the complaints of these runaway boys are well founded, their chances of substantiation are very small. The charges would have to be brought against Capt. REEDER, who is a naval officer, and therefore not amenable to any discipline on the part of the Board of Education. A formal complaint to the Navy Department would probably evoke only a smile, for charges against naval officers, unless brought by other naval officers, are not likely to be taken seriously by the department. Three runaway boys making charges of ill-treatment against a naval commander are likely to get an answer in the words of CARLYLE: "The thing a lie wants, and solicits from all men, is not a correct natural history of it, but the swiftest possible extinction of it, followed by entire silence about it."

REVIVE RIFLE SHOOTING.

Several appeals have been made recently for a revival of the international rifle matches, which were at one time a source of intense interest to the people of the United States and Great Britain. The history of these matches is not known to many of the younger persons now living in this city, but it is none the less a glorious one. The traditions of the days of the Western backwoodsman and his wonderful markmanship were well preserved by the doughty handlers of the Creedmoor rifle in the time of BODINE and GILDERSLEEVE. Those who are acquainted with the amiable Judge may know that he was once a terror at long range, but the general public probably knows him better as a dispenser of justice than of lead. The names of the other famous riflemen of his day have faded from the public mind and, as has been justly complained of lately by one of the old shooters, Creedmoor, which they made known to the civilized world, is now known only to the National Guard.

It would indeed be a good thing if these rifle matches could be revived. We have always prided ourselves on being a nation of rifle shots, and in our early days the pride was well founded. It may well be doubted whether we can produce now as many sharpshooters outside of the ranks of our militia as we could twenty-five years ago. It may be that we can, but we do not demonstrate the fact. In the days when we sent our famous teams to Wimbledon, and the British sent theirs to Creedmoor, there was a wide and vigorous public interest in one of the finest of all sports. The newspaper accounts of the matches filled as much space as the accounts of the yacht races do in the present days, and the fac similes of the targets made by the crack shots were scanned with great eagerness and were understood by the great mass of the people. They acted as an incentive to amateurs to cultivate one of the finest of the arts of the hand and the eye. And the practice of rifle shooting encouraged steadiness of life, for only with a clear head, a clean sight, and well-balanced nerves can a man shoot the rifle with skill.

We Americans like to beat other nations at sports, and this is one in which we ought to excel. Whatever may be the cause of it, the American seems to have a natural talent for rifle shooting, and he ought to cultivate it. And when the time comes, as it does occasionally in our history, for the serious employment of this talent, it is well to have it at its best. The navy last Summer showed the immense value of sharpshooting, and it is likely that if the art of shooting the rifle had been assiduously cultivated in all parts of the country there would be fewer Filipinos for our cavalry to chase in Luzon. By all means, if there is any way in which it can be brought about, let the series of international rifle matches be resumed.

PUBLIC GOLF COURSES.

The experiment of a public golf course at Van Cortlandt Park has shown that a large number of persons who do not belong to golf clubs have taken up the Scotch game and are zealously sticking to it. Such public contests as have been held on this, the only free course in this neighborhood, have developed a very fair measure of skill among golfers quite unknown to fame on club links. The need of public golf courses, therefore, has been sufficiently demonstrated, and as the popularity of golf is obviously on the increase it is likely that another public links will be required before long. With the large tracts of park lands now unused, there seems to be no good reason why this demand should not be supplied, but the establishment of a series of absolutely free golf links is out of the question.

It is doubtful even if the present public course would not be a greater boon to the true golfer—the player who loves the sport and pursues it with the proper reverential spirit, if not always with the best of skill—if a small fee were charged for playing over it. Golf is not a cheap game, nor is a public golf course a necessity like a free bath house or a small park in a densely populated neighborhood. Nor are the men and women, young or old, who play golf often of the sort who cannot afford to pay a small fee for the privilege. To the multitude golf will always seem but a dull pastime, and this lack of taste in sport is due, in this instance, to the cost of the outfit and the continual drain the practice of golf entails upon the purse of the golfer. Wherefore, considering the cost of clubs and balls and caddy bags, and the hire of caddies and the other small incidentals which count up so largely, the exaction of a fee from every golfer to pay his share of the expense of keeping greens and teeing grounds in good condition would not so greatly increase the cost of playing as to deter any well-constituted golfer from using a public course, though the charge might happily serve to keep away the pestilential dubbers who block the links and chop the turf with borrowed clubs.

As a matter of fact, a free golf course is as little needed as a free ground for polo or a riding academy conducted at the public expense, but the Park Commission will do well to take under consideration the desirability of establishing at least one new course of full length, laid out with the best possible skill, over which any person may play if he pays a small fee and observes "the etiquette of the game." In Pelham Bay Park there are 1,756 acres of hill and dale all but unused, and a modest hundred acres of this, with fine views of the sail-dotted waters of Pelham Bay and the Sound from the uplands, and the salt breezes to temper the heat on the warmest day, would serve the purpose admirably. Such a golf course as could be laid out there would not only stimulate the growth of golf, which is beneficial alike to body and mind, but would help also to make the finest public park in the world known to the people who own it, and for whom it was laid out—"to walk abroad and recreate themselves." A few small boys of Pelham and New Rochelle now go swimming at Hunter's Island; a few fishermen, a few picnickers know the waters and the woods, and that is all. Golf can be, nay, has been, used to develop private interests in real estate. Here is a good opportunity to put it to the test as a means of development of a great public property.

As for the cost of laying out the links and putting them in playing order, that, in the circumstances, will be money well invested. Doubtless the links would soon be self-supporting for three-quarters of the year, and the fee for playing, while small, would serve to keep the course in better playing condition than a free course is every likely to be in, no matter how much care is bestowed upon it, for the miscellaneous dubber who takes golf as a joke works havoc.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Far, very far—whole miles, in fact—be it from us even to intimate that the meat dealers, big and little, are intentionally economical either of frankness or of accuracy in their explanations of the present rise in prices. Of course, they desire and intend to tell the exact truth and the whole of it, and yet—and yet—well, somehow it is difficult, not to say impossible, for those of us who are not in the provision business to accept these explanations at their face value. Especially hard to understand is the one most frequently presented, the one to the effect that cattle have become scarce owing to the suddenly increased demand for meat that followed the breaking out of the war with Spain. This is an excuse that excuses, if you think only of the immense purchases of flesh foods which that war has forced the Government to make, but its adequacy is seriously impaired as soon as you recall these indubitable facts: The meat supplied to our soldiers in camp and in the field was certainly not greater in amount, and very probably was considerably less, than would have been eaten by the same men if peace had been unbroken and they had all remained at home. We did not hire and feed a lot of foreigners to do our fighting for us, and therefore the army demand was only the ordinary demand coming from a slightly changed direction. Then, too, how ridiculously small has been and is our army in comparison with the entire population of the United States! When the volunteers were most numerous, they and the regulars together would not have made a second, or even a third, rate American city, and the resources of this country would not fluctuate noticeably if half a dozen such cities were added to it or taken away. Nay, nay, that war explanation will not hold water. As for the theory that vast numbers of our stock raisers have been tempted by the advance in wheat to beat or otherwise transmute their cattle into plowshares, there may just possibly be a little something in that, but we gravely doubt the sufficiency of the little something to carry the weight which has been laid upon it.

—European novelists have long been fond of enlivening their stories by bringing into them the picturesque, or grotesque, American millionaire, a long, lank creature who talks queer English and queerer everything else, and who nonchalantly spends dollars by the dozen or the hundred or the thousand to satisfy whims which a civilized being, a European, that is, would consider at once absurd and expensive excuses for the outlay of a shilling or a franc. Much ingenuity has been used in the elaboration of this type, but though its ludicrous inaccuracy is less thoroughly appreciated abroad than it is here, the chances are that the people to amuse and amaze whom the gold-raining American millionaire was invented have their doubts about his readiness to treat real money as carelessly as the romancers pretend. It would be interesting, therefore, to know how the incidents of the little dinner given by Mr. DAVID MOFFAT in this city Tuesday evening will strike the Continental mind. For between the courses of that repast Mr. MOFFAT presented to his wife a necklace that cost him $60,000, and to his niece a tiara for which he gave the smaller but still impressive sum of $40,000. And these were not ordinary jewels, without associations or other than commercial value, but they had recently been sacrificed by a Queen to save, or at least to succor, an ancient nation on the brink of ruin. Yet this American millionaire, whose name is unfamiliar to a very large majority even of his own countrymen, transferred the historic gems from his own keeping to that of his women folk without any ceremonies whatever, and this paragraph is probably the most extended comment that the episode will receive on this side of the ocean. The foreign novelists ought to note with care the quality of these gifts and the manner in which they were made. By so doing they will be able to vindicate the wildest flights of their imaginations, and get credited as facts what hitherto have passed for humorous exaggerations.

—A resident of this city, while in Paris recently, had a talk with M. JOSEPH REINACH, and of course the Dreyfus case was one of the topics of conversation. The American asked M. REINACH to tell him the real meaning of the tragedy; to explain, not it, but its possibility. After pondering a moment, the host, probably out of respect to Yankee tradition, answered with a question. "Did you ever read 'Alice in Wonderland'?" he asked. The reply was affirmative, naturally, and M. REINACH added: "Well, that book should give you the clue to the Dreyfus case." Then the subject was dropped, and ever since the traveler and several of his friends have been puzzling their brains to discover just what relation there is between the adventures of Alice and the unfortunate Captain of artillery. One of yesterday's press dispatches threw some light on the enigma by saying of the trial at Rennes: "It is like the scenes behind Alice's looking glass. The witness stand in a French court is really a prisoner's box, where all accused persons go to defend themselves without the slightest regard to the question nominally before the court." It is enlightening, too, that a member of the Chamber of Deputies could preserve a reputation for sanity after saying, as one of them did on Tuesday: "M. GUERIN and his friends are overexcited. They are exhausted by sleepless nights and the momentary expectation of a police coup. I have succeeded in obtaining an assurance from M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU that they will not be disturbed to-night, and may get needful repose." Surely it is a looking-glass country, a country where everything is turned end for end, in which a speech like that can be gravely uttered by a man intrusted with the making of laws.

—As all our soldiers are supposed to be vaccinated before they start for the wars, the strange people who oppose the protection of themselves and others from smallpox by this immeasurably beneficent operation are raising a delighted outcry over the few cases of the once dreaded disease that have appeared in the home camps and foreign stations. So tiresome did these silly and malignant yelps become in England that the Jenner Society has been to the trouble of securing, through the British Ambassador in Washington, a report on the subject from the Acting Surgeon General of the United States War Department. The report admits that there have been occasional cases of smallpox among the troops, but declares that the vindication of the trustworthiness of vaccination has nevertheless been most striking. When the war broke out the disease prevailed to a considerable extent among the negroes of the South and in Cuba. The medical officers who were present at the mustering of regiments raised in the Eastern States, and who expected to be camped in the South, and to see active service in Cuba and Puerto Rico were probably more careful in carrying out the provisions of the army regulations than the medical officers of Western regiments, who did not have in anticipation immediate exposure to infection. At all events, scarcely a case occurred among the troops in Cuba or Puerto Rico. The regiment which occupied the Holguin district during the stamping out of the disease, which at the time was decimating the native population, did not have a single case, although its members were constantly exposed to infection during the aggregation of the sick in extemporized pest houses and the disinfection or destruction by fire of vacated houses. The Western troops sent to the Philippines, among whom there were at first quite a number of cases of smallpox, have been practically immune since they were carefully and thoroughly vaccinated. The "antis" will get no comfort whatever from this report.

—These are unhappy days for the dogs of New Rochelle, for a sudden activity has developed among the officials of that small city, and they are making, or allowing to be made, a vigorous attempt to enforce laws as to muzzles and leading strings that had been forgotten for years and years. The result of the awakening has been the seizure of a large number of dogs found on the streets enjoying their ancient liberties, and a material addition to the dog catcher's financial prosperity. For, does he select for capture the bad dogs, the dogs without homes, the dogs ill-cared for, and therefore likely to be dangerous? By no means. He takes the dogs of value, the dogs whose owners will pay ransom.

IN FAVOR OF LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Capt. E. A. Smyth in your last Sunday's issue is a just and true account of the state of things in the South regarding negro labor and negro lynchings. I wish every man and woman in the North could read it, for Northern people have no idea of the real "status" of the South and of the relations between the whites and the negroes. The former come South with minds prejudiced. They spend a few months and go back and write up the South without having mastered the situation at all.

The feeling between the old slaves and the whites is one of mutual respect and confidence. As Capt. Smyth says, crime is never heard of among the old slaves. It is confined to the "new issue, the negroes who profess to be educated." Solomon never uttered a wiser proverb than Pope did when he said "A little learning is a dangerous thing."

Let every man in the North bring home to himself a case of assault on women. Is there one who would not appreciate the horror of it, and demand instant punishment? All thinking men condemn lynching, but experience has taught us that it is the only redress. There are corrupt, unprincipled lawyers who argue the cases, if the criminal is brought to trial, and ignorant jurymen who render a verdict acquitting.

There was a horrible case of assault not three months ago near this town. The criminal had a trial and was acquitted. The public are indignant, and predict that if another case occurs lynching will follow.

A state of things exists here and throughout the South never known before! Men are afraid to trust their wives and children out alone, or to leave them alone at home. The towns are filled with idle, impertinent negro men and boys, and they tramp through the country doing fiendish acts.

Our National Congress is pushing forward a war, and upheld by half of the Republic, (so called,) to civilize and Christianize the heathen Filipinos, when crime and corruption are rampant right here among us, both in the North and South, that would make a heathen blush. The most thoughtful and prudent legislation is demanded to bring about a radical change in the South. The whites cannot stand insult and dangers constantly threatening their thresholds. Idleness is at the bottom of a great deal of the crime. Their idea of liberty is to do nothing. And it is very true that "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

S. M. W.

Lexington, Va., Aug. 15, 1899.

THE WEST INDIAN NEGRO.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct an evident error which appears in to-day's issue of your usually correctly informed newspaper. I refer to the communication of Mr. Henry Knight, which you entitle "African Morals in Cuba." Mr. Knight does not refer specially to Cuba, but speaks of the "West Indies" in general. It is a well-known fact that the African race predominates in Santo Domingo, but in Cuba the proportion is fully 70 per cent. Caucasian, the balance being negroes and mulattoes.

I believe I can satisfactorily answer Mr. Knight's concluding query. In the West Indies the negro race, as a whole, is looked upon the white people an an inferior one, and is so always held, consequently the negro keeps aloof and is made to feel the difference. In the United States the negro is looked upon as the equal of the white man, and there is nothing that delights the negro so much as to "show the white man that he is his equal."

I hope you will publish this communication to correct the evident error in the heading of Mr. Knight's article.

V. VIDAL.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

GIVE US PLENTY OF MONEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly inform me what it is you mean by the term "honest money"? Do you mean gold money? When you say "an honest dollar," do you mean a gold dollar? During the last Presidential campaign Mr. Bryan, while addressing a very numerous audience, inquired if there was any one there that had any gold money in his pocket. There was no response. How very sad! In all that immense audience of fifteen or twenty thousand people not one of them had a single "honest dollar" in his pocket.

I had the impression that money was a matter of law; that the law made and fixed money. It seems that I was mistaken. It is money that makes law, and everything else in this country.

It does seem to me, Mr. Editor, that we made a great mistake when we made money scarce, because when it is so scarce everybody is after it, and will sell their souls to get it. If we had sufficient gumption to make money so plentiful that it would be a drug in the market, why, then, some of our legislators might possibly think more of some other things, which are not money. Money is now on top of the people! ! During the late civil war a certain cavalry regiment was fording a swollen river. By some means the horse which an Irish Sergeant was riding got one of his hind feet into the stirrup. As the Sergeant turned in his saddle, realizing the situation, he exclaimed: "Be jabers, if you are going to get on, I'll get off."

I saw posted up in somewhat of a public place the other day, over the picture of a dead dog, this sentence: "Poor Trust is dead; bad pay killed him." Too much trust will be the ruination of this country. It is the foundation upon which you have erected the gold standard. If Manning had been Secretary of the Treasury during Cleveland's last Administration, Lombard Street and Wall Street would have been unable by their endless chain of greenbacks to have drained the Treasury of its gold, because the reserve force would have been doubled, and there would have been "coin" enough to have met the demand, and we would have escaped the issue of several hundred millions of bonded indebtedness.

EDWARD M. LEES.

Westport, Conn., Aug. 16, 1899.

PROF. LAUGHLIN'S SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You will no doubt agree that all good citizens should so far as they conscientiously can encourage suggestions tending toward an honorable peace in the Philippines, and, indeed, you are yourself striving for it in the way you think right; but have you not mistaken the way?

Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin (with others) has suggested that we "grant independence to the Filipinos under our protection, as we have to the Cubans," as likely to end the war.

In your "Criticism and Responsibility" (Aug. 10) you, on the contrary, assert that the war "would begin, and without hope of ending, the moment we entered into an arrangement so absurdly impossible"; but as independence under our "protection" actually has maintained peace and law and order in Cuba, the burden lies with you to prove that it would not also do so in the Philippines.

You perhaps hold your view because you believe that the Filipinos are less fit for self-government under our protection than the Cubans; but if so you are in opposition to such a competent and level-headed observer as Admiral Dewey, who, while on the spot, declared them better fitted for it.

Apparently you only offer as proof of your contention the assertions that Aguinaldo is a "light-headed cut-throat and treacherous faction leader" and that the "open-minded reader of newspapers and official reports and the more deliberate writings of impartial observers * * * cannot fail to condemn Prof. Laughlin's suggestion."

The writer, however, after wide reading, has found Representative Johnson, (Republican,) Messrs. MacCauley, Salter, Wallace, Barrett, Williams, Calkins, and other well-known competent authorities distinctly supporting Admiral Dewey's and Prof. Laughlin's favorable opinion of the Filipinos and Aguinaldo, and has found none but American adherents or defenders of our Administration supporting your unfavorable views.

It is safe to say that every trained foreign official, experienced in international questions and familiar with Orientals, thinks it a mere matter of course that we could best carry out our "National duty and obligation" in the "true interests of the people" of both countries concerned, by means of a temporary protectorate such as we have begun in Cuba. It is more likely than any other way to bring an honorable and lasting peace, and unselfishly and ably managed would eventually leave us the acknowledged protectors of the Filipinos in their international relations.

The writer respectfully believes that in principle Prof. Laughlin is completely right and you completely wrong; that he is helping and you, contrary to your good intentions, are harming our country.

FRANCIS E. WOODRUFF.

Northeast Harbor, Me., Aug. 14, 1899.

THE DREYFUS OPERA BOUFFE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The trial of Dreyfus has now been in progress for some days, and one cannot but wonder when the taking of evidence is to begin. So far not a particle of proof has been offered touching the question under consideration. One so-called witness after another has harangued the court in a grandiloquent manner, declaring his hatred of the prisoner and his conviction of his guilt, but not one of these gentry has condescended to tell of a single relevant fact.

From an Anglo-Saxon standpoint the whole proceeding has been mere opera bouffe, the absurdity of which nobody but a Frenchman could fail to appreciate. As to the army officers who have figured in this monstrous matter, the less said the better. Suffice to say that the easy defeat of the French in their late war with Germany is now fully explained. Such men could not lead an army to victory.

X.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ATTITUDE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial entitled "The Transvaal" touches the vital point of the republic's dispute with Great Britain, or vice versa. It is the fear, based upon many acts, official and otherwise, that the ultimate purpose of Great Britain is to annex the Boer Republic that has produced the present really onerous conditions imposed upon the Outlanders. The latter's numerical preponderance, joined to the persistent attempts to strengthen the so-called British suzerainty into political dependence, has been and is the cause of the harsh political conditions imposed by the burghers upon the non-Boer inhabitants.

Now, as you suggest, let Great Britain relinquish this shadow of suzerainty, this cloud upon the hard-earned independence of the pioneers and citizens of the republic, and, in addition, give assurance of good faith in respecting that independence, and at once all danger of war will disappear and a just grant of political rights be given by the Boers to the non-Boer population. Such a grant might be made a part of the stipulation of settlement.

But so long as Mr. Chamberlain, through the Queen's speech, reverses the facts and speaks of "my grant of internal independence to the republic," and maintains the unjust attitude of treating the Boers practically as rebellious subjects, or at least as material for further encroachment, so long will the Boer, as a measure of self-defense, whether justly or unjustly, maintain his onerous and exclusive attitude toward the "strangers within his gate."

JOHN J. ROONEY.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

MORE NOISY PEDDLERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I reside in West One Hundred and Third Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. From noon until late afternoon peddlers occupy the street, two, three, frequently four, shouting their wares simultaneously, in tones that would shatter the nerves of a "spike machine." Is there no remedy, no law to prevent this Babellike confusion? It is not my purpose to put an obstacle in the way of any person endeavoring to make an honest living, but let the effort be made without disturbing the peace. The flathouses have speaking tubes for each apartment, which are placed there for the purpose of communication between merchant and tenant. Why cannot the peddler make use of them and let us have peace?

JOB.

New York, Aug. 16, 1899.

LET US LOVE SNAKES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's issue of your valuable paper I notice with satisfaction that finally an advocate has sprung up for the rights of that poor, downtrodden, yet beautiful animal, the snake. Although not a scientist, I have been keeping snakes for years as pets, and know that even the most poisonous ones are no more treacherous than the average dog or cat, and why should they be? Nature did not provide the snakes with teeth formidable enough to hold and kill their prey, but gave them other means instead. Some are able to construct and crush their prey in their coils, as, for instance, the boa and all large snakes. Others kill their victim by lying down upon him and squeezing him against a stone, a piece of wood, or the bare ground. To this class belongs the blacksnake, who, although his scientific name indicates that he is a constrictor, will never under any circumstances make an attempt to crush his prey in his coils, simply because it is beyond his power to do so.

The poisonous snakes such as rattlers, copperheads, or moccasins, are provided with venom to kill their prey, and will use their terrible weapon in defense only when they are cornered and forced to either fight or die. As long as they see a safe chance to get away and hide they will always prefer flight to making a stand against their foe.

As to your suggestion to give snakes to children as pets, I cannot indorse it because the poor animals probably would be maltreated, and no doubt unintentionally killed by their little masters. I think a better way to get children as well as grown people accustomed to these now dreaded animals would be to keep collections of at least those snakes that are found in and around Greater New York in places easily accessible to the general public. The most natural places, of course, would be the managerie in the Central and Bronx Parks, and furthermore the Aquarium at the Battery. At this latter place an objection under the pretense that snakes are not fish hardly could be made, because frogs and turtles are kept at the Aquarium at present, and snakes are just as much water-loving animals as either one of the two named.

A collection comprising the blacksnake, found in the Palisades; the common American water snake, which I have caught in the Bronx River and little brooks in the outskirts of Jersey City; the garter snake, and the ribbon snake, which are plentiful all around New York; the yellow-spotted blowing adder, inhabiting sandy spots where hoptoads, on which he feeds exclusively, are abundant, would give a good collection, to which could be added the copperhead, the only venomous snake that I ever found around New York.

It would also be easy to feed such a collection. The blacksnake will eat birds, frogs, fish, and if he can get them, other snakes, even his own brethren, for which reason it is advisable to keep him in a cage all by himself. The water snake feeds on fish, frogs, and birds; the little garter and ribbon snakes devour small frogs, toads, fish, and worms. The copperhead eats mice and the greenwood frog, and the only specimen of the collection that would give any trouble, so far as his bill of fare is concerned, would be the adder, because he depends on hoptoads, and will starve himself to death amid hundreds of frogs, although he would attack a hoptoad the moment he is put into the cage.

JOHN KUHLKEN.

New York, Aug. 14, 1899.

Make the Columbia Typical.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Columbia is Yankee from stem to stern, from topmast to keel, inclusive. Now, exclude anything and everything that is foreign in, about, or on her. We want neither "Swedes, Micks, Dagos," Scotch, English, Canadians, or any other foreign nationality to be in the employ or command of our Yankee boat. All hail! the spirit of our naturalized citizens, but in this particular case everything must be American—born, created, bred, and fed—for she represents that so dear to the heart of the true Yankee. Man never made and nature never produced anything more beautiful than the American flag.

AN OLD TORONTO BOY.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1899.

Copyrights and Patents.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

There has been a great deal of ill-tempered rubbish written about the United States copyright law, but nothing worse than Mr. W. D. Howells's reference in a current periodical to the "strange fact that under a Constitution which mainly exists to be violated, in spite of a Supreme Court which exists to maintain its purity, a man is guaranteed the perpetual right to his lands, houses, hereditaments, and possessions of every sort, earned, begged, borrowed or stolen, while he is guaranteed the right to the book he has written, to the thing which he has absolutely created, and which without him would not be in the world, for forty-two years only." It is very far from true that the Constitution "mainly exists to be violated." The Constitution says that "Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." This expressly provides that patent laws and copyright laws shall be for "limited times." Congress has exercised its discretion in the matter without violatitng the Constitution, and as patent rights cover only seventeen years, while copyrights cover forty-two years, it does not appear that authors have much reason for complaint. As long as Mr. Howells can enjoy the exclusive proceeds of his novels more than twice as long as Edison or any other inventor can the proceeds of his brain work, why should he attack the laws of his country?

The South and Its Annals.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Our veterans ask for histories, that the schools may not misread the past, and honest men differ as to the record of simple facts, but it is not in the light of battles and laws and proclamations that a truthful knowledge can most safely be gained; the modern historian has learned that wars and Kings and Governments are creations of conditions, and seldom make history. It, then, the Southern people are to be understood and appreciated as they were during the crucial times that most interest the world, the personifications of their dreams and aspirations are to be studied rather than their deeds, and for this we have the works of three men—all poets, whether they wrote poems or not, all personifications more truly than they were individuals. Nelson Page shows the world how we endured the tribulations and humiliations of the period of reconstruction; Father Ryan mourns with the South in the bitterness of defeat and in the Valley of the Shadow of Death; Henry Timrod voiced the exultation of the South triumphant, its dreams and its hopes while yet these were with us. We have Southern histories, but none of them shows us as we were so distinctly as these three, who wrote of what was in their hearts; we have studied accounts of events, but these have given us pictures of glowing life—the poets show us the hearts of people that did live and can never die from their pages.

NUGGETS.

Severe on the Doctors.

"Doctors have a hard time in Summer."

"How's that?"

"Patients who go away owing them money come back in so much better health."—Chicago Record.

His Claims.

A North Georgia candidate says: "We want the office because we think we deserve it, and we deserve it because we have lived here ten years and have never had anything except the opportunity of running for it."—Atlanta Constitution.

Used to It.

"Great heavens! What's the cause of all that yelling around the corner? Come! Let's hurry, there may be a murder."

"Stay! Don't get excited. We're used to that. We hear it every day. There's a painless dentist's office around there."—Chicago Times-Herald.

No Credit for Good Intentions.

"Some people," said the boy, "never thank ye, no matter what ye do fur 'em. A feller put a bent pin on the teacher's chair th' other day, an' when the teacher was about to set down I pulled the chair out from under him to save him frum the pin. An', by George, he licked me fur it!"—Chicago Tribune.

THE EVENING RAINBOW.

Nellie E. H. Simrell in The Examiner.

Where have they vanished?—all the glow
of morning,
The roseate colors of the dawning light,
The splendorous hues that, in their rainbow warning,
Say to the mariner, "Tempest comes ere night?"

Erstwhile the skies were lit with gold and crimson,
Portentous of the storm, yet fair as day.
Now vanished from our sight that morning splendor;
We seek it vainly—all the sky is gray.

And, lowering darkly o'er the distant mountains,
The storm-cloud gathers all its black array,
And howling winds arouse the tempest fury,
That in its madness comes ere close of day.

So shone Life's morn, with sunrise beauty gleaming:
But ah! no more its deep-hued colors glow!
Their brightness was a portent, fair but fleeting,
Of sorrow's storm that, ere the noon, should blow.

We seek in vain for all their early radiance;
The storm assails us, and the skies are gray.
We did not dream that those bright morning visions
Could bring to us the long tempestuous day.

And yet the weary struggle will be ended;
The long, wild storm of life at last will cease,
Another banner shine from heaven above us,
The evening rainbow, herald of our peace.

MRS. PEROT NOT YET SAFE

Has Returned the Child but May Still Be Extradited.

CHARGE IS STILL PENDING

United States Embassy Officials in London Think She Must Stand Trial for Kidnapping.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—William Y. Perot has at length got possession of his granddaughter.

This result was arrived at by private negotiations.

When the case was called before Justice Hardy in the High Court this morning, Mr. Rose-Innes, the barrister who has charge of Mrs. Perot's case, told the Judge that there would be no need to trouble his Lordship with the matter, as it had been agreed by the mother to deliver the daughter into the charge of the grandfather.

Mr. Rose-Innes asked his Lordship's permission to withdraw the case, and Newton Crane, for the grandfather, also asked leave to withdraw.

The fact of the matter seems to be that the mother had no real desire to be possessed of her daughter. She kidnapped the child, hoping from England to negotiate with the grandfather for the return of the child. When she and her friends found that the scheme did not work, but instead the grandfather did not hesitate to use the full force of the law to obtain possession of his ward, she, in haste, began to use her best endeavors to get out of the scrape her actions had led her into, and by returning the child to induce the grandfather to drop the criminal proceedings.

The United States Embassy officials think, however, that the move comes too late. The matter has passed into the hands of the British law officers. They began action at the solicitations of the Secretary of State through the embassy.

The action being for childstealing, it is not a sufficient answer to the charge to return the stolen child, although that may mitigate any punishment that the United State's courts may think fitting for the crime, should Mrs. Perot be extradited. But the child has nothing to do with the case on this side of the water.

The embassy believes that criminal prosecution cannot now be stopped without putting them in a false position.

The grandfather took the child to Southsea and placed her in charge of his sister, who is married.

Detective Galt, who brought the requisition papers, said this evening that, although he had not seen Mrs. Perot to-day, he did not believe it possible that she had left the country or would fail to appear at the extradition hearing next Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Solicitor of the State Department, Judge Penfield, is considering the advisability of vacating the extradition proceedings against Mrs. Perot. While the department has no desire to push proceedings when the State authorities do not desire them, still there is considerable hesitation in making such formal proceedings as those of international extradition subject to the private arrangements of parties, as this procedure may tend to make extradition an instrument to enforce private and civil rights.

After a conference between Acting Secretary of State Adee and Solicitor Penfield, the latter stated that no decision would be made at present as to the course of the department. This was due mainly to the uncertainty which had arisen as to the conditions existing at London, as an unofficial report had been circulated that Mrs. Perot had disappeared with Gladys, and had gone beyond British jurisdiction.

The State Department had no confirmation of this report, but it was felt better to defer action until the exact status of affairs could be learned. If Mrs. Perot has departed with the girl the conditions are entirely changed, and it may be necessary to begin extradition proceedings de novo, as those already in operation will not apply beyond Great Britain.

BRITAIN FEARS THE PLAGUE.

Takes Measures to Prevent Entry of Bubonic Pest from Portugal—Trains Cannot Pass the Frontier.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Local Government Board has been officially notified of the existence of the plague at Oporto, and has ordered all necessary precautions against the introduction of the disease to be taken at the various ports of the United Kingdom. Orders have also been given for the royal mail liners to cease calling at Oporto.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The State Department has received the following cablegram from the United States Consul at Lisbon:

"Bubonic pest at Oporto; few cases in Lisbon. No trains can pass the Spanish frontier. No more clean bills of health issued to vessels."

SPAIN TAKES PRECAUTIONS.

Urges Spaniards to Remain in Portugal—Microbes Identified.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—The Spanish Government urges all Spaniards now in Portugal to remain there, with a view of preventing the propagation of the plague in Spain.

LISBON, Aug. 16.—Experiments made at the Pasteur Institute here identify the Oporto epidemic microbes as those of the bubonic plague.

ZIONIST SESSIONS CONTINUE.

Rabbi Gotthelf of New York Addressed the Meeting Yesterday.

BASEL, Switzerland, Aug. 16.—At the continuation to-day of the sessions of the Third Congress of Zionists, which began here yesterday, Rabbi Gotthelf of New York described the progress of Zionism in America.

A BERLIN MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.

Widow of the Anti-Semite Heinrici and Three Others Killed.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The widow of the anti-Semitic leader Heinrici was killed and three other persons were seriously injured to-day by the overturning of a benzine motor car while it was being driven around a sharp corner.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON SAMOA.

The London Times Says Its Comments Are Ridiculous.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Times editorially protests to-day against the comments of the German press on the report of the Samoan Commission, and says "they are ridiculous, misplaced, and cannot in any way be encouraged by the German Government."

FESTIVITIES IN BRAZIL.

Col. Bryan Assists in Entertaining the Argentine Delegation.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 16.—The Brazilian Congress banqueted the visiting Argentine delegation, headed by President Roca, at the Casino to-day. Among those present were President Campos Salles, the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the civil, naval, and military dignitaries, and others.

During the day a regatta took place in Botafogo Bay. At night about 80,000 people took part in a Venetian festival.

Col. Charles Page Bryan, the United States Minister, was a prominent figure at the entertainment, coming immediately after the President's family.

The Senate and House of Argentina have cabled congratulations to President Campos Salles, and the latter has received congratulatory messages from all the Governors and district commanders of Brazil.

Venezuela Boundary Court Adjourns.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—At to-day's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, Prof. John R. Solely, in continuing his argument in behalf of the Venezuelan case, made a general attack on the case of Great Britain. He then quoted evidence as to Venezuelan influence in the same territory. The court adjourned until Aug. 28.

BOERS' REPLY IS READY.

The South African Government, It Is Said, Will Reject England's Proposal, but Wants Peace.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 16.—The Government's reply to Mr. Chamberlain is ready, and will probably be delivered to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa, before the end of the week.

The Star says the Government will reject the proposal of the British Colonial Secretary, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to submit to a joint commission of inquiry the franchise controversy, but has prepared a new scheme.

According to the same authority the Transvaal is anxious to preserve peace, and expects Great Britain to meet it in a certain way.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Times says:

"The ultimate adoption of Sir Alfred Milner's proposals is considered certain."

VOLKSRAAD PLANS A CHANGE.

No Religious Qualification for Judiciary—Days of Prayer.

PRETORIA, Aug. 16.—The Volksraad has resolved to eliminate from the Grondwet (Constitution of the South African Republic) the religious qualification for nomination to the judiciary.

The Executive has issued a proclamation appointing Aug. 20 and Aug. 27 as days for national humiliation and prayer.

Rigorous press censorship is enforced throughout the country as well as censorship of dispatches coming and going.

MONEY GOES TO PRETORIA.

One Hundred Thousand Pounds Sent on an Urgent Demand.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Mail, who criticises the "partial attitude of the Cape Ministry in affording every facility for arming the Orange Free State," says:

"The Cabinet a few days ago sanctioned the removal of a million cartridges from the Cape to Bloemfontein, and last night (Tuesday) the Standard Bank dispatches 100,000 sovereigns to Pretoria in response to a very urgent demand."

ENGLAND PREPARING FOR WAR.

20,000 Soldiers Soon to be Ready to Go to South Africa.

Special to The New York Times.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Sir William Butler, who was recalled from South Africa, owes his dismissal to his sympathy with the Boers. Walker, who succeeds him, has seen service in South Africa and is a great admirer of Joseph Chamberlain.

Alarmist reports from South Africa are rife here, though all apparently emanated from official sources. There is continual dispatch in arranging for fresh troops to go to the Cape, and a company of London Scottish volunteers, which offered their services were instructed to enlist so as to make their services available. Their Colonel is a brother of Arthur Balfour.

The situation is unchanged, according to all obtainable official information, but the continued delay of the Boer answer to Great Britain's demand for a joint inquiry as to the effect upon the Outlanders of the proposed franchise reform measures makes matters look more serious.

The War Office has completed its preparations for an emergency force of 20,000 men to be ready to leave within a week. Fast steamers for their transport are waiting orders. It is said that the Grenadier Guards, now at Gibraltar, and the Twenty-first Lancers, now in Egypt, may be sent to South Africa, in addition to the other regiments which have already been ordered there.

PRETORIA, Aug. 16.—The British agent here denies the stories that fresh communications have been addressed by Great Britain to the Transvaal Government or that there have been any modifications of the British demands.

Kruger Wins in Dynamite Dispute.

PRETORIA, Aug. 17.—The report of the Dynamite Commission is a victory for President Kruger. It advises a reduction in the price, but practically ignores the question of the cancellation of the monopoly.

PROF. BUNSEN DEAD.

Distinguished Chemist Passes Away in Heidelberg—His Valuable Contributions to Science.

HEIDELBERG, Germany, Aug. 16.—Prof. Robert Wilhelm Eberhard Bunsen, M. D., the distinguished chemist, died here to-day in his eighty-ninth year.

Prof. Bunsen was born on March 13, 1811, at Göttingen, where his father was Professor of Occidental Literature in the theological Faculty. He studied in the university of that town, devoting himself particularly to physical and natural sciences. On leaving the university he went to Paris, Berlin, and Vienna to complete his education, studying a year in each of these capitals.

Having, in 1833, taken his degree as a teacher of chemistry at Göttingen, he was in 1836 appointed to succeed Wöhler as Professor of Chemistry at the Polytechnic Institute of Cassel. Two years later he was appointed assistant professor in the University of Marburg; in 1841 he became titular professor and subsequently director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he went to the University of Breslau, and in 1852 passed to the University of Heidelberg, where he constructed a great laboratory and founded one of the most celebrated schools of chemistry in Europe. In 1877 the twenty-fifth anniversary of his appointment to the chair of Experimental Chemistry was solemnly celebrated at the university. Some years ago he declined a call to Berlin which he received at the same time as Prof. Kirchhoff. In 1853 he was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, and in December, 1882, was made an associate member. The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred upon him in February, 1875.

He made many important discoveries. His investigations on the organic compounds of arsenic, kakodyl, &c., in the early forties attracted much attention. He invented important pieces of apparatus, several of which bear his name. Among these the best known by the general public are the Bunsen battery, gas burner, filter pump, and photometer, which are in use in every laboratory. But his most brilliant discovery was that of spectrum analysis and the spectroscope, made in conjunction with Kirchhoff. That instrument established a new era in astronomy and led to many valuable discoveries in chemistry. By its aid Prof. Bunsen discovered the new alkaline metals caesium and rubidium, and it enabled Crookes and Lamy to find thallium and Riche and Richter indium. He also devised a new system of analysis by flame reaction.

In 1840 he attended a meeting of the British Association at Glasgow, and made known his discovery of kakodyl and his method of nitrogen determination. Four years later he went to Italy to investigate the volcanic phenomena of that country. In 1846 he undertook a journey to Iceland, during which he made a special study of the geyser, examining the waters, the sedimentary deposits, and the gases which issue from the springs. The results of his journey are embodied in a letter to Berzelius, written after his return, and subsequently in a volume entitled "Voyage to Iceland." In 1836 he had published, in conjunction with Berthold, his important research upon the hydrated oxide of iron as an antidote to arsenic. Other well-known works of his are "On a New Volumetric Method," "A Treatise on Gas Analysis," and "Chemical Analysis by the Spectroscope."

He contributed a large number of papers to the scientific journals, among the most important being those on cyanogen compounds, examination of the gases of blast furnaces, improvement in galvanic batteries, photo-chemical researches on specific gravity, gas absorption and diffusion, and the preparation of magnesium, aluminium, chromium, and lithium.

Russian Warships Delayed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16.—As a result of the difficulty in obtaining iron and steel, the William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company has asked the Russian Government for a short extension of time on the cruiser Variag and also for an extension on the battleship Retvizan, now building at the yard. The request has not gone through the various channels of the Russian Government, so that no decision has yet been reached as to whether the extension will be granted.

An American in the Legion of Honor.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Mr. Alfred Behrend, an American exporter, has been created a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

The Story of "The Only Way," Henry Miller's New Play.

HIS ROLE OF SIDNEY CARTON

A Friend of Miss Rehan Believes Richard Dorney Will Direct Her Tour —A. H. Canby's Projects.

"The Only Way," the new English play which Henry Miller will produce at the Herald Square Theatre Sept. 18 under the management of Charles Frohman, is a dramatization of "A Tale of Two Cities," by Freeman Wills, the brother and biographer of the late W. G. Wills, who wrote poetical plays in a prosaic age. There have been other stage versions of Dickens's story of the French Revolution, but they are not remembered because the playwrights tried vainly to compress within the brief two hours' traffic of the stage too many of the incidents of the book. Consequently Sidney Carton, the actual hero of the tale, has not until lately figured very prominently in the theatrical repertory, although Hugh Trevor, in "All For Her," by Merivale and Simpson, a character avowedly founded on Carton; Amos Clark, in "The Bar Sinister," by Watts Phillips, and other similar rôles suggested to enterprising playmakers by Dickens's hero, have helped to establish the fame and fortune of many actors.

In "The Only Way," however, most of the difficulties which have vexed the adapters of Dickens's plot seem to have been overcome. Mr. Wills has embodied the quickly moving preliminary scene the important incidents narrated in the later chapters of the book as the subjects of Dr. Manette's memoir, which is brought to light by Ernest Defarge to condemn Charles Darnay before the Republican tribunal. The brother of Ernest Defarge, murdered in a pretended duel by the betrayer of his sister, Darnay's relative, is an important character in this prologue, and the arrest and incarceration of the physician after he has ministered to the wants of the dying youth are exhibited with sufficient clearness to give to the spectator that key to the action which is always so necessary to his enjoyment of a play.

Mr. Miller should find in Carton a congenial and effective rôle, while the dual part of the Defarge brothers should well suit his chief associate actor, Mr. E. J. Morgan. The Vengeance figures in the drama, and the lightly but beautifully sketched character of the little seamstress, who goes to the scaffold with the self-sacrificing Carton, has been developed into a personage of considerable dramatic importance, and will be acted by Margaret Anglin.

Hitherto plays relating to the French Revolution have not been very favorably regarded by either theatre managers or the public. But the production by Sir Henry Irving of Sardou's "Robespierre" seems to have changed all that. To be sure, Irving once revived "The Dead Heart," and acted Robert Landry, another of the theatrical counterparts of Carton, but the revival was not so well received as to encourage him to put it in his American repertory. We shall see "Robespierre" at the Knickerbocker Theatre in October, but before that the guillotine and the sans culottes will figure in "The Only Way."

DORNEY TO MANAGE MISS REHAN

Friend of the Actress Says She Has Intimated This Plan.

Many reports have been current in theatrical circles regarding Miss Ada Rehan's plans, but nothing definite has been obtainable from Miss Rehan.

In a communication received yesterday by an intimate friend of Miss Rehan, the actress writes that she feels keenly the recent developments in the affairs of Mr. Daly's estate, and she intimates that it is extremely doubtful if Klaw & Erlanger would manage her in this country, and that in selecting some one to direct her business affairs sentiment will figure very prominently.

Miss Rehan's friend further said that, notwithstanding it is true she has not stated to any one what her definite plans are, it is thought that Richard Dorney, business manager of Daly's Theatre under Mr. Daly, will undoubtedly direct her tour, which will be short.

A. H. CANBY'S FRENCH PLAYS.

Miss Arthur's ex-Manager Will Buy Several New Comedies.

A. H. Canby, who last season directed the business affairs of Miss Julia Arthur, has been in Europe for the last three months, and during his stay in Paris he purchased the rights for an entirely original French farce-comedy, which has never been played, entitled "How, When, Where?" Mr. Canby has also bought two additional French plays, of which he speaks very highly and which will be brought to this country.

At present he is in London, where he is awaiting the consummation of a deal whereby several other plays will come into his possession, after which he will return to America. He expects to arrive here about the middle of September.

"THE CHOIR INVISIBLE'S" CAST.

Manager Fleming Engages Support for Henry Jewett.

Manager Clarence Fleming yesterday engaged Lester Lonergan, Meta Maynard, and Alice Hunt for the parts of Charles O'Bannon, Amy Falconer, and Kitty Poythress, respectively, in the dramatization of James Lane Allen's novel, "The Choir Invisible," which Henry Jewett will present in this city in the early Fall. Jewett last season played John Storm in the Boston production of "The Christian," and he has also played principal rôles with Miss Julia Marlowe. In the production of the above play he will assume the rôle of John Grey.

"The Choir Invisible" deals with a romance of old Kentucky, just after the Revolutionary War, the story passing in and about Lexington. Jilted by a frivolous Kentucky belle, Grey, a young country school master, is in constant conflict between his loyalty to a friend and a secret and stormy love for the friend's ill-mated wife.

WEBER & FIELDS'S NEW PLAY.

To Sell Seats for Opening Night at Auction for Puerto Ricans.

While the management of Weber & Fields's Broadway Music Hall wishes to accommodate the patrons of the theatre with good seats for the opening night, which will occur the early part of September, no definite date has yet been fixed when the new piece, "The Whirligig," will be produced.

No seats will under any circumstances be reserved except the press seats, and at a date to be announced later an auction sale will take place, after which the surplus amount received over the regular box-office prices will be contributed to the Puerto Rico sufferers.

Col. Sinn Left All to His Daughter.

Ex-Judge Troy, who was the late Col. Sinn's legal adviser, said yesterday that the dead theatrical manager had left a will by which he bequeathed all that he possessed to his daughter, Mrs. Isabella Hoyt, who is also named as his executrix. Mr. Troy said that William T. Grover would manage the Montauk Theatre for Mrs. Hoyt, which had its attractions all arranged for the season some time prior to the death of Col. Sinn.

Success in Wireless Telegraphy.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Signor Marconi in his experiments with wireless telegraphy at Dover to-day met with complete success, the messages passing through several miles of cliff upon which Dover Castle stands and twelve miles across the sea.

Egyptian Cotton Crop in Danger.

CAIRO, Egypt, Aug. 16.—The extreme lowness of the Nile threatens the cotton crops and the natives have been warned to sow early. The upper highlands will suffer the most, and it is feared that the loss of revenue will be considerable.

Belgian Electoral Measures Adopted.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.—The Chamber of Deputies, to-day, adopted four out of six of the Government's Electoral proposals.

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills arrived on the Majestic yesterday and went direct to Newport. Mrs. Mills, as has already been stated in this column, has been detained abroad on account of the alarming illness of her twin sister, Mrs. Cavendish-Bentinck. The latter, however, is much improved in health, and has gone to Harrowgate, an English spa, for the rest of the Summer. Mrs. Maturin Livingston, her mother, remains in England for the present. Among the fellow-passengers of the Millses was Mr. Lionel Sackville West, whose father was British Ambassador to the United States. Mr. Samuel Riker, Jr., Mr. W. Dundas, Mr. E. N. Van Courtlandt, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Ballantine, Miss Ballantine, Daniel Ripley, and Mr. Lewis Butterfield.

***

This afternoon Southampton will have its amateur baseball game. It will be for the benefit of a fund to raise money to pay the expenses of the laying out of a new bicycle path. A small admission fee will be charged, and on the Committee of Arrangements are Mr. J. Hampden Robb, Mr. J. Metcalf Thomas, Mr. Samuel L. Parrish, Dr. T. Gaillard Thomas, Mr. Henry E. Howland, Mr. George R. Schieffelin, and Mr. Stephen Peabody. There is no other social event of importance on the programme for the week. To-morrow evening there will be the dance at the Meadow Club, and there have been an unusually large number of tables engaged for the dinners which precede it. Every one at Southampton is much interested in the Horse Show, beginning on Thursday next, and which it is expected will rival the one at Newport. Fox hunts and paper chases will take place under the auspices of the Horse Show Association every Tuesday and Saturday through September.

***

Several engagements have been announced. One of these is that of Miss Fanny Walton Ogden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Ogden, and a cousin of the late Robert Goelet, to Mr. Joel Nott Allen. Mr. Allen is a well-known artist, and has just completed a portrait of his fiancée. The engagement is also announced of Miss Edith Lawrence Black, the daughter of Mrs. Charles N. Black, to Dr. Pierce Bailey. Miss Black is a niece of Mrs. Anson Atterbury and Mrs. Ethelbert Smith. Her mother was Miss Mary K. Lawrence. She is at present with her mother at their country seat in New Jersey. Miss Agnes B. Brown, the daughter of Mrs. Clarke L. Brown of Morristown, N. J., and Signor Vianelli of Marseilles, France, have announced their engagement. Miss Brown is a niece of Mrs. William Tilden Blodgett.

***

The season will open at Lenox with golf week. This will be the 11th of September. Mr. W. D. Sloane, Mr. J. W. Burden, Mr. Samuel Frothingham, and Mr. S. Howland Robbins compose the committee. In fact, there is not any longer what can be called a Lenox season, but September and October are the two most attractive months in the Berkshires, and this year there will be extra efforts made to have this time as gay as possible. There is talk of a tub parade and a Venetian fête on the lake. The sad accident to Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes has, of course, cast a gloom upon the Lenox cottagers, as the Stokeses are among the leading entertainers in the Berkshires. In fact, they and the two houses of Sloane and the de Heredias are practically leaders. The John Sloanes are abroad this Summer, and will not return until very late in the Autumn. The W. D. Sloanes hope to have with them Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt after they have closed their visit to the Breakers.

***

The cable each day brings news of the progress of the cure of the Prince of Wales at Marienbad. In fact, every incident there is faithfully reported and given each morning to an anxious world. The last bit of thrilling news is that he has ordered nine Tyrolean hats to be made for him at Homburg, and that he intends to go there as soon as Marienbad shall have reduced his weight. The fact is that he is somewhat subsidized to Homburg. For several years the proprietors of a mineral water there have entertained him lavishly, and he had his picture taken with the two maiden ladies who have inherited the spring and factory, in the act of drinking the water. This work of art appeared in a number of illustrated newspapers, and was much criticised at the time. His set, Mr. and Mrs. Willie James, Mr. and Mrs. Keppel, and Lady Randolph Churchill, and Mrs. Arthur Paget, will meet him at Homburg. An automobile is being constructed for him, and he will give royal exhibitions of driving it at the latter spa.

***

The little Maine coast resort of York Harbor, where are assembled this Summer numbers of the Philadelphians and Bostonians and Baltimoreans who for many Summers were to be found at Narragansett Pier and Bar Harbor, but who prefer a more informal country life than is now possible at these last resorts is really in its way gayer than either Bar Harbor or the Pier. Following the theatricals of last Friday night, which were extremely successful, and in which Miss Mildred Howells, daughter of Mr. W. D. Howells, in the one-act farce "The Game and Candle" and Miss Serena Townsend in the charming little one-act melodrama "Roseberry Shrub Sec" bore off the honors in the rôles of Ruth Darrah and Hannah Dewey, respectively, came a lawn party and loan exhibition on Tuesday on the grounds and in the cottage of Mrs. Newton Perkins of New York. This was largely arranged by Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Alfred Bishop Mason, and Mrs. Perkins's clever daughter, Miss Elizabeth Perkins. The programmes were written and printed in old-fashioned style, and the affair was entitled "Ye Old York Garden Party." The programme included "A piece for ye Spinet and Fiddle," a "Readinge by Mister Howells," a "Tune on ye Fiddle," a "Readings by Mister Fox," "Ye Song of ye Leather Bottle," a "Readinge by Mister Thomas Nelson Page," and "A Village Lilt." The entire entertainment was exceptionally clever and amusing, and was thoroughly well carried out. The authors, Howells, Fox, and Page, seemed to enter into the spirit of the affair with as much zest as the amateurs who took part.

***

Yesterday at Newport was a repetition of Monday and Tuesday in weather and consequent life and gayety. The morning hours were devoted to the second day of tennis at the Casino, and by the yachtsmen and a number of fair guests to witnessing the races between the naphtha launches and rowing boats of the New York Yacht Club fleet from the flagship Corsair. At the conclusion of these the Captains of the vessels remaining in harbor met on the flagship, and after a brief address by Commodore Morgan voted to formally disband the cruise. Several of the sailing yachts and a number of steam yachts left for the westward during the day, but notwithstanding these departures Newport Harbor has never been as crowded with graceful craft of all kinds at the conclusion of the annual cruise. The yachting season will end unusually early this year in consequence of the America's Cup races in October's first week. The late date on which these will be held and which may bring weather too cool for yachting makes it unadvisable for the majority of yachtsmen to undergo the expense of keeping their boats in commission for the evening. There has been in addition so much yachting this Summer that many owners will put their boats out of commission on Sept 1, and those who have leisure will spend two or three weeks in the mountains.

***

Coon songs and cake walks continue to be the rage among Newport entertainers, and the several artists whose work is of a higher order, and who went to Newport expecting to have many engagements this Summer, find themselves without occupation. The well known minstrel company which appeared in Newport on Tuesday evening at the Opera House probably chose their date with the realization of the Newport taste this season, with the result that the Opera House was crowded to the doors with fashionables and Washington Square before and after the performance presented the appearance of Broadway on a Winter evening in mid-season. The minstrel company never had a more appreciative and enthusiastic audience, and Dockstader made almost a sensation with his hits at prominent people and local allusions. Newport society for once abandoned formality and took a night off at this affair. About the middle of the performance a bat flew in and dived for the women's aigrettes, amid shouts of "Look out for the kissing bug!" It was amusing to see the dignified matrons duck their heads.

***

The Princess Adolph de Wrede has arrived at the New Cliffs Hotel, at Newport, and will probably be heard at several private entertainments there during the next fortnight. Her arrival was rather a surprise, as when she left New York last March it was not thought that she would return to America. The Princess has attracted much attention from her good looks and her handsome gowns.

***

The young Earl of Yarmouth does not find it plain sailing with his preparations for the amateur theatricals, which he has organized. He has had sufficient experience on the stage to realize the value of careful rehearsals, and several of the young men and girls whom he has impressed into service have begun to rebel at being asked to rehearse two or three times a day, and are dropping out of the cast. The Earl, however, shows no sign of discouragement and drills his players with persistent and consistent energy. He has give up all social engagements himself and devotes himself entirely to arranging for the theatricals.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 16.—The event of the evening and one of the most elaborate dinners of the season, was given by Mrs. Burke-Roche at Elms Court. It was a dinner served on the veranda wth music by the Hungarian band on the lawn. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Norrie, Mr. and Mrs. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. McCreery, Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard, Senator Depew, Col. Morrell, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Marquis de San Vito, Edgerton L. Winthrop, Charles A. Munn, William Cutting, Jr., Fernando Yznaga, Miss Willing, Mr. Waldstein, Honore Palmer, Mrs. Gammell, Miss Wetmore, W. K. Vanderbilt, and Miss Burden. At the southerly end of the cottage is a broad piazza facing an extensive lawn. The guests were seated at three round tables, each bearing a simple bouquet of cottage garden flowers. Simplicity and natural effect was the general scheme undertaken and successfully carried out.

Mrs. Burke-Roche received in the white and gold drawing room. The novel style of floral decorations for this occasion was wonderful in its execution. Rare combinations of colors and the natural arrangement of the several selected varieties was pleasing and decidedly effective, being blended with tiny electric lights of corresponding or harmonizing colors. There were panels of hollyhocks of five new varieties so fixed as to suggest the side of an old-fashioned garden, with great clusters of "black-eyed susans," apparently looking down from either side. The golden banded lilies of Japan graced the newel posts of the steps leading to the lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills were met by a number of the cottagers on their arrival to-day. They will remain for the remainder of the season.

Count de Luskod of Hungary has arrived at the Muenchenger-King cottage for a stay of several weeks. He is visiting this country for the purpose of studying the customs of the American people.

W. K. Vanderbilt will give a dance on his steam yacht Valiant during the coming week.

Casino registers include Herman B. Duryea, Holcomb Ward, Francis Walker, J. F. Hendrick, Richard Stevens, Malcolm Chase, Fernando Yznaga, Mr. and Mrs. James C. Bergen, Miss Crompton, Consul General of Brazil Carlos Rohl, C. F. Fearing, and Hartman Evans.

Robert L. Gerry and G. P. Messervey have completed an extensive survey of the lands in Jamestown suitable for the next paper chase, and have located a chain of suitable roads, with obstacles, for the chase which is to be given Friday.

It is a very difficult matter to obtain a quorum at the various social organizations this week, as was again demonstrated to-day when a meeting was called at the Newport Reading Room for the purpose of electing four Governors to serve three years and to consider other matters. As there was no quorum, the four Governors, whose terms of office have expired, will serve for another term. They are L. L. Lorillard, Edward M. Neill, F. P. Sands, and Lispenard Stewart.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray this evening gave a dinner for young people, after which there was dancing.

W. Rogers Morgan, Jr., gave a children's dance and dinner at his cottage in Rhode Island Avenue.

Mrs. H. A. Johnson entertained at dinner to-night.

At the Golf Club luncheons were given by F. O. Beach, Mrs. James H. Beekman, Mrs. Astor, Winthrop Rutherford, Victor Sorchan, and C. Devivier.

Mrs. S. B. Iselin rented her cottage in Bellevue Avenue to W. D. Hatch of New York for the remainder of the season.

Col. Anthony Dyer and Benjamin Chew are visiting Mrs. R. I. Gammell at Ocean Lawn for a week.

Commodore Gerry and a party of friends have gone to New York on the Electra.

Col. Astor has sailed for Rhinebeck on the Nourmahal.

Mrs. J. J. Hunker, wife of Commander Hunker of the Training Station, who is spending the Summer at Put-in Bay, will join her husband at the station next month.

Miss Barbey is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie.

Miss Hattie Gammell, who was in the runaway accident Monday, is rapidly recovering from her sprained arm and the general shaking up she received, but has not yet been seen on the avenue.

Mrs. Beull, who has been confined to Dudley Place since her arrival from New York, is now able to drive out on pleasant days, and made her first appearance to-day.

Unless all signs are misleading, another international engagement, that of a Newport heiress to an Englishman, will shortly be announced. All the cottagers are talking of it, yet the lady most concerned, as well as her relatives, states that "there is nothing in the report."

A victoria automobile has arrived for Arthur B. Kemp.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Le Roy Emmett of New York are the guests of Miss Josephine Johnson.

Consul General Carlos Rohl of Brazil, who is stationed at New York, is the guest of Daniel B. Fearing, as is C. F. Fearing of New York.

Count von Rosen of the German Embassy is at the Berkeley.

Miss Blight of Philadelphia is registered at the Robinson.

BAR HARBOR'S WEEKLYN DANCE.

Round of Dinners Preceded the Regular Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 16.—The regular weekly dance at the Malvern to-night was very well attended, and all that was lacking to make it equal to that of last week was the presence of the officers of the North Atlantic Squadron.

Preceding the dance, dinners were given by Mrs. George Draper, Mrs. Hadden, Mrs. Gordon Shillito, and Miss Christine Biddle.

Mrs. Draper entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Miss Van Nest, Miss Alice Van Rensselaer, Peter Marie, Gen. Thomas, and Harold Fitzgerald.

Miss Biddle had as her guests De Grasse Fox, Miss Sylvia De Grasse Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Miss Laura Whelen, Mr. and Mrs. T. De Witt Cuyler, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Newbold, Benjamin Chew, Miss Taylor, and John Cadwalader Roland.

Among those present at the dance were Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Scott, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Bleecker Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin, Mrs. James Potter, Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery, Robert Adams, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mr. Baldwin, Miss Nita Alexander, Miss T. McLane, and Mr. and Mrs. Dave Hennen Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Ketterlinus gave a large luncheon at Bide-a-While to-day.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Call—Bolton.

Miss Carrie West Bolton, daughter of the late Samuel Bolton, was married last evening at the home of her mother, Mrs. Mary E. Bolton, of 208 Edgecombe Avenue, to Mr. Ray Call, son of William Call of Stamford, Conn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. Delancey Townsend, rector of All Angels' Protestant Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue. The bride, who wore a gown of white organdie, trimmed with real lace, was attended by her sister, Mrs. George H. Stover, acting as matron of honor, and two bridesmaids, Miss Louise Bates and Miss Louise Van Cort Clarke. Mr. George H. Stover, the bride's brother-in-law, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. J. Harper Hunt and Mr. Frederic M. Poillon. A reception followed the ceremony. The couple will make their home at the residence of the bride's mother after a long wedding tour.

Fettretch—Forrest.

Miss Marguerita Forrest was married to Henry Malcom Fettretch on Tuesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Williams. They live at 248 East Fifty-eighth Street. Miss Ethel Knapp acted as bridesmaid, and Alfred Day Fettretch was best man.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Schurman, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fettretch, Major and Mrs. Whittle, Robert Wallace, Jr., Mrs. James Fettretch, B. Franklin Fettretch, Robert Roberts, Jr., Dr. F. W. O'Brien, Miss Ethel Gardner, Miss Madge Schurman, Miss Mauriene Curtis, Miss Mabel Day Fettretch, Miss Adel Gardner, Miss Lucie Prestin, and Miss Maud Harned. The bride and bridegroom will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

Thomas—Varnum.

FRANKLINVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The marriage of Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, pastor of the People's Church of Chicago, and Miss Vandelia Varnum, the well-known lecturer, occurred at the home of the bride's father to-day. The wedding was very quiet. The Rev. G. W. Varnum, an uncle of the bride, officiated.

BRAVE SAILORS GET MEDALS.

An Impressive Ceremony Took Place on the Gunboat Nashville at Boston Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—It was sailors' day on the United States ship Nashville to-day. It was the day when the twenty men who had worked for three hours and a half at Cienfuegos cutting cables under a galling Spanish fire received the medals of honor which testified to a Nation's recognition of their gallantry and devotion to duty.

The occasion was made as impressive as possible. Many officers of the navy witnessed it from the quarterdeck, and not a few women were there. The red-coated Navy Yard band was loaned to the ship, and the only thing that marred the event was the absence of Admiral Picking.

The marines who received medals were Frank Hill, Joseph F. Scott, Joseph H. Franklin, Philip Gaughan, and Michael L. Kearney. The seamen who were honored were Ernest Krause, Austin Durney, John J. Johanson, Benjamin F. Baker, David D. Barrow, Hudson Van Etten, Willard Miller, Robert Blum, Robert Valz, Albert Beyer, G. W. Dwight, William Meyer, Harry H. Miller, John Eglit, and Gustave A. Sandquist.

Pomeroy Parker, marine, and J. P. Riley, Laurier Nelson, Thomas Haban, and John W. Gibbons, seamen of the Nashville, also will receive medals for gallantry at Cienfuegos, but they are not now aboard the ship.

BROOKLYN MARINE TO BE HONORED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The Navy Department has issued a general order awarding a medal of honor to Corp. MacNeal of the Marine Corps, for gallantry aboard the Brooklyn during the fight with Cervera's fleet.

Corp. MacNeal climbed out on a six-pounder gun under the forecastle, and cleared it of a jammed shell after several other men had failed. This feat was performed during the heaviest part of the action.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Mullally.

Mrs. Elizabeth K. Mullally, wife of the Rev. Francis P. Mullally of 318 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, died yesterday at the Mothers and Infants' Hospital. She had been ill about

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

B. H. & F. W. PELZER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
44-46 BROADWAY.
Orders executed on all Exchanges for cash or on liberal margins.
Outside securities bought and sold for cash only.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check.
Members Consolidated Exchange of N.Y.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK ZINC CO.

CAPITAL . . . $700,000

Divided into 28,000 shares, par value $25.00 each.

Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

9000 shares are offered for public subscription at par.

Directors.

James H. Eckels, Ex-Comptroller of Currency and President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
Joseph B. Bartram, of Bartram Bros., Merchants, New York City.
Charles M. Dodson, of Weston Dodson & Co., Miners and Shippers of Coal, Bethlehem, Pa.
Charles S. Hamlin, Ex-Assistant Sec'y U. S. Treasury, Boston, Mass.
Charles M. Howlet, Capitalist, Providence, Rhode Island.
N. S. Possons, President of the Equity Savings & Loan Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
James L. Wolcott, of Hughes & Wolcott, Dover, Delaware.

Terms of Payment: 5% on application, 5% on allotment, 90% on or before Sept. 2d, 1899.

This company will own 147 acres of Zinc ore land in the Missouri-Kansas District, upon which there are 8 mills that produced last year 44,377,630 pounds of Zinc ore.

Mr. Nicholson, the well-known engineer, who has examined this property and the books of the company now operating it, says: "The net earnings of this company will be over $125,000 per year, and there is actually in sight at one mill $800,000 worth of ore." He also states that the property is one of the best he has examined in this district.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY 1% MONTHLY DIVIDENDS AND CARRY A LARGE AMOUNT TO SURPLUS THAT WILL BE DIVIDED QUARTERLY AMONG ITS SHAREHOLDERS.

Full engineer's report and photographs of the mills and property can be seen at our offices.

Copies of prospectus giving particulars can be had on application.

COLLEY & CO.,
7 Wall St., New York.
50 Devonshire St., Boston.
49 Westminster St., Providence, R. I.
Transfer Agents, International Banking & Trust Co., New York.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 Broadway.
New York, March 23d, 1899.

The undersigned, the Trustee under the mortgage executed by the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing date March 1, 1877, upon the CECILIA BRANCH, being the branch railroad of the LOUISVILLE, PADUCAH AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, extending from CECILIA STATION to LOUISVILLE, in the State of Kentucky, hereby gives notice that the said LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, pursuant to Section Eight in the said mortgage, providing for a sinking fund, has paid to this Company the installment of FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ($55,000) due on March 1, 1899, and that the undersigned, not being able, after effort, to purchase bonds for redemption at or below par, the said Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, on notice and request by the undersigned, did, on the 23d day of March, 1899, at its office, in the City of New York, proceed to designate by lot so many of the said bonds, equal at par to the amount of said payment of Fifty-five Thousand Dollars, by drawing the same, and that thereby the following bonds were so designated for payment, viz.:

6,	97,	203,	364,	532,	640,	764,	906,
8,	103,	234,	379,	544,	646,	772,	955,
31,	122,	242,	409,	572,	681,	794,	957,
64,	166,	251,	459,	577,	682,	805,	980,
70,	188,	257,	468,	582,	687,	874,	985,
74,	193,	309,	484,	608,	702,	901,	988,
77,	196,	310,	522,	628,	716,	905.	

Notice is hereby given that the principal of the said above mentioned and numbered bonds, and each of them, will be redeemed and paid by the undersigned at its office, in the City of New York, on the first day of September, 1899, and that all interest on the same will cease from and after such date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
Trustee.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New York, August 16, 1899.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

111	1323	1811	2112	2339	2595	2842	3156
145	1426	1820	2162	2348	2605	2888	3162
157	1465	1839	2165	2367	2622	2902	3195
162	1468	1842	2199	2372	2633	2935	3216
168	1496	1897	2230	2391	2635	2976	3228
201	1516	1906	2253	2423	2680	2989	3229
339	1575	1929	2258	2459	2698	3001	3242
346	1626	1989	2262	2463	2705	3035	3280
377	1700	2004	2275	2487	2707	3052	
385	1728	2014	2278	2501	2731	3091	
411	1746	2051	2281	2523	2742	3122	
424	1759	2081	2325	2551	2788	3124	
470	1773	2093	2334	2556	2792	3143	

as the numbers of the ninety-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on November 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, } Trustees.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS.

George W. Young ..... President
Luther Kountze ..... Vice-President
James Timpson, 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull, 3d Vice-President
Clark Williams ..... Treasurer
William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
Richard M. Ellard ..... Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer ..... Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips, Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr., Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton, Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair, Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke, Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey, Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon, Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss, Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, Jr., James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson, Eben B. Thomas,
George W. Young.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY,
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate,
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MAOLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

PUBLICATION BY THE WEST SIDE BANK of the moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the New York State Banking Laws of 1892:

Isaac Brown, Aug. 21, 1884	$86.18
Chas. Carew, March 11, 1883	335.62
Estate P. Fullmer, May 26, 1894	95.30
G. M. Hofman, April 14, 1894	93.91
Estate Catherine O'Neill, February, 1886	61.54

State of New York, City and County of New York, ss.: Theo. M. Bertine, Cashier of the West Side Bank, New York, in the said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief of the unclaimed moneys required to be published, according to Section 28, Article 1., Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892, State of New York.

THEO. M. BERTINE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of July, 1899.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Jr.,
Notary Public Kings Co., Certificate filed in New York Co.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Pittsburgh, Painesville & Fairport R. R. First 5% Mortgage Bonds, Due 1916.

In view of the early reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Co., of which system your property is an essential part, and in consideration of the fact that it is proposed to appropriate out of earnings a sum sufficient to meet some extraordinary expenditures, thereby imperilling the payment of the interest on your Bonds, it is deemed of the utmost importance that Bondholders should unite for mutual protection.

Therefore the undersigned, representing a majority of the issue, ask you to join them, by depositing your Bonds with The Mercantile Trust Co., No. 120 Broadway, on or before the 1st of September, 1899.

Negotiable certificates will be issued to depositors.

Copies of the Bondholders' agreement can be obtained at the office of the Trust Company or of either one of the Bondholders' Committee.

CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, No. 31 Broad St.
F. J. LISMAN, No. 30 Broad St.
JAMES H. OLIPHANT, No. 20 Broad St.
ALVIN W. KRECH, No. 120 Broadway.

New York, July 27, 1899.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has been declared on the stock of the company, payable October 25, 1899, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books on Tuesday, September 26, 1899.

The transfer books will close at the office of J. P. MORGAN & CO., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, at 10 A. M.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY,
By C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.

Checks will be mailed.

FREDERICK A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
New York, Aug. 2, 1899.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable at the office of the Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York, on and after Aug. 24, 1899, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders, as registered at the close of business Aug. 14, 1899.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. Aug. 14, 1899, until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 24, 1899.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Co.
New York, August 15, 1899.

A dividend of Three Dollars ($3) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared payable at the fiscal agency of the company, Messrs. Guyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New York City, on and after September 1, 1899, to the holders of Preferred Stock of record at the close of business August 19, 1899.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close for that purpose on August 19, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., September 8, 1899.

ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Office Homestake Mining Co.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 BROAD STREET,
NEW YORK, August 15th, 1899.
DIVIDEND NO. 271.

The regular monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for July, payable at the transfer agency in New York, on the 25th inst. Also EXTRA DIVIDEND (NO. 272) of Twenty-five (25) Cents Per Share, payable at the same time and place.

Transfer books close on the 19th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

Iowa Central Railway Company.
New York City, August 15th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared on the preferred shares of this Company, payable September 1st to stockholders of record of August 21st, 1899.

For the purposes of the above dividend and the annual meeting, the stock transfer books will close August 21st, at 3 P. M., and reopen September 11th.

GEO. R. MORSE, Treasurer.

Peoples Gas Light and Coke Co. (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on August 25th, 1899.

The transfer books will close in New York on August 12th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen August 26th, 1899, at 10 A. M.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

American Linseed Company,
100 William Street, New York, August 9, 1899.

The second quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable by check from Chicago, September 15th, to stockholders of record August 25th, 3 P. M. Transfer books reopen Sept. 16th.

G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.

The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING,
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 16, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the by-laws of the Company, the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Co. of Minnesota and Iowa, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on TUESDAY, Oct. 3, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the Company for the issuance and transfer of the stock will be closed from the evening of September 2, 1899, to October 4, 1899.

JOSEPH GASKELL, Secretary. EDWIN HAWLEY, President.

FEW GOLD CERTIFICATES ARRIVE

Supply at the Sub-Treasury Not Equal to One-tenth of the Demand.

Only $380,000 in gold certificates was received at the United States Sub-Treasury yesterday. It was expected that at least $1,000,000 of them would come from Washington, and the small supply was not equal to one-tenth of the demand.

Among the notes was a fair amount of twenty-dollar certificates in packages of $4,000, indicating that the new issue of this denomination is likely to arrive in large sums before the week ends.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The issue of gold certificates to date, in exchange for gold coin, is $16,260,230.

COLLECTIONS ON CHECKS.

Circular Issued by the Clearing House to Prevent Violation of Rules.

The Clearing House Committee issued yesterday the following circular to prevent violation of the new rules in regard to check collections in a roundabout way:

Your attention is respectfully called to the following decision, made by the Clearing House Committee at a meeting held August 8, 1899:

Items on banks not located at a discretionary point, stamped collectable through the Clearing House at a discretionary point, are subject to the rules and charges must be made thereon. In order to permit the waiving of charges on such items, they must be made payable at a bank located at a discretionary point.

The decision was aimed chiefly at circumlocutory method observed in Massachusetts transactions. Checks on Springfield banks, for instance, have turned up here stamped "Collectable through the Boston Clearing House," the device being to avoid the charge of one-tenth of 1 per cent. due on the collection of Massachusetts items. Such a system, if allowed to continue, would be an evasion of the New York Clearing House rules.

Air Brake Capital Increased.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the New York Air Brake Company yesterday in Jersey City the resolution recommended by the Board of Directors that the stockholders increase the capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000 was unanimously adopted. Only $1,250,000 of this stock is to be issued at this time, the balance to remain in the treasury.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Aug. 16	586,027
To date this year	114,327,415
Corresponding date last year	63,629,037

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Aug. 16	$2,210,500
To date this year	$826,109,130
Corresponding date last year	$560,215,030

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2½@3 per cent.; at three months, 4 per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy.	½	Iowa Central	½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	⅝	Lake Erie & West. pf.	1
Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	¾	Louis. & Nash.	1½
Am. Cotton Oil	½	Nat. Steel	⅝
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Steel & Wire	½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Am. S. & W. pf.	⅝	Nor. Pacific pf.	½
At., Top. & S. F.	¾	Pacific Coast	1½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	½
Balt. & Ohio	¾	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	1
B'klyn Rapid Trans.	1½	Southern Ry. pf.	¾
Cent. Pac., ass't pd.	1⅝	Southern Pacific	1⅝
Chi. Gt. W. pf., B.	½	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	1¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.	2	U. S. Leather	1¼
Evans. & T. H. pf.	1	Un. Bag & Paper	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	½	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	⅞

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate pf.	⅝	Hocking Valley pf.	⅝
Am. Sug. Ref.	⅜	Int. Paper	1
Am. Steel Hoop	½	K. C., P. & G.	⅜
Can. Southern	⅝	Met. St. Ry.	2½
Chi. Gt. Western deb.	½	Minn. & St. L.	⅝
Chi. & N. W.	⅞	Nat. Biscuit pf.	1
Chi. N. W. pf.	1	Nat. Steel pf.	⅞
Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	1½	Pacific Mail	½
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Penn. R. R.	1
Cleve., L. & W. pf.	2⅜	People's Gas	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	St. P. & Duluth pf.	½
Cont. Tobacco pf.	½	Tenn. C. & I.	¾
Consol. Ice	9½	U. S. Express	1
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Rubber	⅞
Den. & R. G. pf.	⅝	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1
Erie 1st pf.	½	West. Union Tel.	1
Glucose Sugar Ref.	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Mex. Central 4s	1½ | Stand. R. & T. 6s. 1

Bonds Declined.

Chi., Ind. & L. ref. 6s	1 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf 1st 1¼

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

Rather violent squabbles between two or three groups of third-rate traders furnish Wall Street some midsummer interest; but importance attends very few current Stock Exchange transactions. Local traction stocks are jammed, Sugar and some of the other trust stocks are suddenly marked down, there is much exclamatory hysteria—but little is done that is really of consequence. Big men still waiting, the market waits with them.

***

Meanwhile, in substantial ways, in many important quarters, progress is made; and business interests are daily advanced.

We are hearing less now than a little while ago to the effect that the public is overloaded with stocks. Such assertions do not count for much in the face of the calmness with which investors have withstood, practically ignored, the smashing campaigns which the bear traders of Wall Street have been so strenuously attempting. For each share of investment stock recently scared out of the hands of the public it is probably within bounds to estimate that there have been four or five times as many sold short by the speculative crowd. The short interest is not only extended, but seems to reach into every part of the market.

***

Signs appear of industry upon the part of numerous new pools which are carefully preparing to be active and aggressive as soon as the market broadens in a way to indicate that improvement is to be substantial and lasting. Many of these pools are in stocks that have lowest market value. One, for example, is in Leather Trust common shares, another is in Hocking Coal and Iron, and yet another in Southern Railway common—the last-named having much the most important interests identified with it.

Incidentally, it seems likely that there will soon show a pronounced disposition in the financial world to look with new favor upon Southern properties generally. The extraordinary accomplishments recorded in the market for Tennessee Coal and Iron are suggestive to Wall Street of probability that many another Southern property has been going at lower than warranted quotations. Evidences of Southern prosperity do not have to be much searched for. They abound, and they are consequential.

It is probably a moderate confidence which induces believers in the South's progress to regard Southern Railway as occupying in the South much the same position which Atchison has in the West. Many points there are of likeness in the two systems, in their condition, their rejuvenation from bankruptcy, their steady progress in prosperity.

FACTS TO FOLLOW FABLES.

There was exposure yesterday of a variety of current falsehoods about the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company. Such crude stock jobbery has not been attempted in Wall Street for some time past. The origin is, in Wall Street opinion, rather easily traceable.

A financial statement of the affairs of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will, it is reported, be officially issued, and it is stated that it will be in sufficient detail to give the owners of the company's securities ample opportunity to judge of the property's value, its progress and its prospects.

BETTER RATES AHEAD.

Proofs of the new amity in Northwestern Railway circles will probably soon appear in official action by the Northern Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads. It is not improbable that the roads in the Northwest will be the first to move in bringing about better transportation rates. Mr. James J. Hill is credited with saying that a mere trifle added to freight traffic charges will mean double dividends in the Northwest.

MANHATTAN-METROPOLITAN.

Wall Street persists in giving attention to reports that Mr. Russell Sage is to get out of the Manhattan Elevated Board of Directors. And the continuing rumors do not change in forecasting the entry of friends of the Metropolitan Street Railway into the same board. Mr. Sage denies such statements, but interests credited with being close to Mr. George J. Gould are credited with indorsing the prediction that Mr. Sage's anti-Metropolitan policy is to be followed by something very different.

A SUGAR TRUST RAID.

Room traders enlivened transactions on the Stock Exchange just before the close of business yesterday by suddenly falling upon Sugar Trust stock, knocking the price down three or four points. They did not profess to have any "news" to warrant the attack. They merely found the stock unprotected and proceeded to jam away at it. Upon the bull side of the stock, by the way, there has not been for almost a week any announcement that the Sugar Trust war is over.

WONDERFUL ST. PAUL.

St. Paul's gross earnings for the second week in August were made public after the close of business yesterday. They aggregated $729,271, and showed the following comparisons with the same period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$106,064
Increase over 1897	142,277
Increase over 1896	195,040
Increase over 1895	205,930
Increase over 1894	217,847
Increase over 1893	222,878
Increase over 1892	109,737

***

So far this month St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with the corresponding period in preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$243,603
Increase over 1897	304,103
Increase over 1896	407,091
Increase over 1895	431,355
Increase over 1894	435,802
Increase over 1893	410,732
Increase over 1892	213,704

***

For the fiscal year to date St. Paul's gross earnings compare as follows with preceding years:

Increase over 1898	$1,092,887
Increase over 1897	975,187
Increase over 1896	1,245,342
Increase over 1895	1,526,592
Increase over 1894	2,041,053
Increase over 1893	1,200,855
Increase over 1892	725,597

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Mr. C. P. Huntington is to spend a month in the Adirondacks, during which time his representatives here will complete the arrangements which are to round out the Southern Pacific "deal." Results of progress already made were shown in yesterday's market. Southern Pacific securities scoring a substantial advance. Some enthusiastic friends of the property are predicting that Mr. Huntington will be able to show before New Year's that the Southern Pacific is earning a dividend equal to at least 6 per cent.

THE GULF ROAD'S FUTURE.

Advances in Kansas City, Pittsburg, and Gulf bonds—there having been a rise of several points—are taken by Wall Street to count for more than do semi-official denials that there are important deals impending. Opinion still divides, however, as to whether it is the Chicago and Alton Railroad syndicate or the Standard Oil owners of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad which will obtain control of the property. Upon one point there is agreement—that in the hands of strong financial interests the Gulf system can be quickly made prosperous.

SOME SEASONABLE MELTING.

Consolidated Ice was supposed to be worth $40 per share when the stock market opened yesterday morning. Somebody had 300 shares to sell. For the first hundred 39 was obtained. Then 30 was the best that could be had for the second hundred, and hundred No. 3 went at 20. Later, what is called "inside support" appeared, and 100 shares were taken at 31, showing thus a net loss of only about 10 points on the 400 shares, which made up total transactions for the day.

Wall Street seemed disposed to be jocular over the incident, but to a good many Tammany politicians there was almost as much real life in the performance as anything that has been contributed by Mr. Mazet.

IRON STILL SOARS.

In a review of trade conditions The Iron Age to-day will present additional evidences of the extraordinary production and price movement whose maintenance is so marvelous. It will say:

The Iron markets have gained in strength, and the feeling is growing rapidly in the trade that the next year will be one of exceptional prosperity, all doubts as to the maintenance of present prices for the balance of this year being dispelled, if indeed higher figures will not have to be paid in some lines to secure prompt delivery.

What everybody is waiting for with the keenest interest is for evidence that present values are checking consumption. It would be idle to deny that instances of this character do not crop up, but it is noticed, too, that often those who protest most loudly quietly buy later on. While it may seem premature to discuss 1900, it is a fact that makers and consumers are deeply interested in the problem of what course to pursue, and that an increasing tonnage of sales is finding its way into the order books.

It is not so long since that leading men in the industry had apparently settled down to the conviction that $26 for steel billets and about $26 for steel rails would be a satisfactory basis for 1900 from the standpoint of the maker as to fair profits, with the assurance of a full consumption. It looks now as though the figure will be considerably higher. As a pointer in that direction come the reports of purchases in the West of 40,000 tons of steel rails by the Chicago and Northwestern and 20,000 tons to the Rock Island Road at $29 for 1900 delivery. These reports are not officially confirmed, it being represented that the Western rail interests want $31. So much seems certain, however, that the basis of negotiations is much higher than was considered possible only a short time since.

It is certain that in certain lines, notably in pig iron, the engagements for 1900 have already been heavy. One Southern interest is reported to have over 150,000 tons on its books, while a large interest controlling a very important industry has orders for over 200,000 tons of material secured.

It must not be forgotten, either, that a good deal of tonnage which cannot be delivered in time will be carried into next year. In steel rails alone this is variously estimated at 400,000 to 500,000 tons.

There has been a good deal of talk of purchases of steel in Europe for shipment to this country. It is true that large inquiries are in the market, but it is difficult to see how the business can be put through. Steel billets, ex-ship, would cost at least £6 10s., and, adding the duty of $8.96, the cost would be about $41.50, which is out of the question, except for manufacturing in bond, for export, under draw-back arrangements. We have not learned that anything of this kind has been done.

On the other hand, we know of one case in which negotiations are pending for the sale of 25,000 tons of American material to go to Europe to relieve the extraordinary scarcity there.

An interesting incident is the capture by the Pencoyd Iron Works of orders for forty-five double-track lattice-girder spans and eleven single-track pin-connected spans for the Imperial Government railways of Japan. The order calls for about 7,000 net tons of material, for delivery during the middle of next year.

That the prospect of paying high prices is not scaring capitalists is shown by the report that J. J. Hill is considering the building of fifteen steamers of 8,000 to 10,000 tons each for a new Pacific line.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Probability of a consolidation of a number of small railroads in the South as a preliminary to the formal consolidation of the Seaboard Railway Company, which will include the Seaboard Air Line system, the Georgia and Alabama Railway, and the Florida Central and Peninsular Railroad.

Half interest in the lease of the Georgia Railroad secured by the Atlantic Coast Line from the Louisville and Nashville.

Application made to the courts by a stockholder of the New Amsterdam Gas Company for an inspection of the company's books.

Admission to dealings on the Stock Exchange of Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company's $24,000,000 common and $11,000,000 preferred stock, replacing the voting trustee's certificates.

Increase in capital stock New York Air Brake Company from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000. Only $1,250,000 of new stock to be issued at present.

Incorporation at Trenton of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company with a capital of $20,000,000.

Surplus of $61,993 shown by Lake Erie and Western for June, an increase of $49,952, making an increase of $72,967 since Jan. 1.

Atchison's statement for July, due next week, expected to show a radical reduction in operating expenses, with a correspondingly heavy increase in net earnings.

Declaration of a dividend of $3 per share on Chicago and Alton preferred stock.

Increase of $23,189 in net earnings of the Chicago Terminal Company for June, making an increase of $15,387 for the fiscal year.

Application made to the London Stock Exchange to list Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie common and preferred stocks.

Increase of $122,817 in Third Avenue Railroad's net income for the fiscal year ended June 30.

Application to the Stock Exchange to list $5,000,000 capital stock of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad.

MADRID, Aug. 16.—Spanish fours closed to-day at 69.40. Gold was quoted at 23.07.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, 2½@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House exchanges, $167,907,115; balances, $8,009,846; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $582,473.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 3⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market was dull and firm. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual business was done at $4.82⅝@$4.82⅞ for sixty days, $4.86⅝ for demand, $4.86⅛@$4.87 for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ for long and 5.18⅜ less 1-16 for short, reichsmarks at 94⅛@94 3-16 and 94 15-16, and guilders at 39⅞ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—5c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, par to 40c discount; over counter, 50c premium.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Prices opened quiet on the Bourse to-day. Spanish fours and Portuguese securities were weak, in consequence of the outbreak of the plague at Oporto. Rio Tintos were also weak, in expectation of unfavorable copper statistics. Kafirs were maintained on repurchases for London account. Toward the close the market was generally firmer, especially mine shares. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25½c for checks. Spanish fours closed at 60.75.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—On the Boerse to-day international securities were generally maintained. The other departments, however, were weak, this condition being chiefly due to the rumor that Great Britain had forwarded an ultimatum to the Transvaal Government. Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfennigs.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 16.—Business on the Boerse to-day was dull, acting sympathetically with the Berlin market, and prices were generally lower.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—American securities, after a dull opening, were firmer, but rather inactive, owing to the settlement now going on. The market closed steady.

Consols for money, 106⅞; for the account, 106; Atchison, 21⅜; Canadian Pacific, 98⅛; St. Paul, 135½; Illinois Central, 117½; Louisville, 78⅛; Union Pacific preferred, 79¼; New York Central, 142; Erie, 13⅜; Pennsylvania, 69¾; Reading, 11⅝; Erie first preferred, 39⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 79.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £118,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 129.80; Madrid, 23.30; Rome, 7.60. Gold premiums at Lisbon have advanced to 44.

Bar silver firm at 27¾d per ounce.

Spanish fours closed at 59⅝.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Activity in yesterday's market for outside securities was confined to a very few issues, and the majority of stocks were almost entirely neglected. In even the most active issues the net changes for the day were not of great importance, and very few of the variations in price amounted to as much as 1 point. Such changes as did occur were in most cases on the side of gains, and taken as a whole the market was strong. One or two prominent stocks showed

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Aug. 16, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17	17½	1,200	Am. Car & Foundry...	17	17⅜	17	17⅜	.....
66¾	67½	180	Am. Car & Found. pf.	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝	.....
41¾	42	300	American Cotton Oil.	41½	41½	41	41½	— ⅛
93	94	100	American Cotton Oil pf.	.....	.....	.....	.....	— ⅛
11¼	12	50	American Linseed	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
54¾	54⅞	525	American Linseed pf....	54⅞	55⅛	54¾	54¾	.....
16¾	17	250	American Malting Co.	17	17	17	17	.....
5½	6½	100	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37½	38	1,855	Am. Steel Hoop.....	38	38	37	37½	— ⅛
82½	83¾	1,650	Am. Steel Hoop pf....	83	83½	82½	82½	— ⅛
58¾	59	8,275	Am. Steel & Wire.....	59	59	58⅞	58⅞	— ⅛
5½	6	800	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	98¼	99¼	98½	99¼	+ ⅛
44¼	44¾	51,595	Am. Sugar Ref. Co....	161½	162¾	157¾	158¾	+ ⅞
91¼	91¾	2,932	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co.	44¾	45	44	44¾	+ ⅛
42¾	42⅞	300	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	+ ⅛
89	89½	950	American Tin Plate...	42⅝	42⅝	41½	42⅝	+ ⅝
122¾	123	100	American Tin Plate pf.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	+ ⅛
21	21¼	55,995	American Tobacco	21¼	21⅝	21	21⅛	— ⅛
64¼	64⅝	5,060	At., T. & S. F.....	123	123	122⅞	123	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅜	35,085	At., T. & S. F. pf....	20⅝	21¼	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
49	49¼	1,110	Anaconda Copper.....	63⅜	64¾	63⅜	64¼	+ ⅝
72	72¼	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio.....	55½	56¾	55½	56¼	+ ⅛
106⅜	106¾	1,020	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	49	49½	48¾	49½	+ ⅛
19¼	19⅜	62,635	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	72¼	72½	72	72	— ⅛
53	54¼	185	Brunswick City	109½	111	108¼	109⅝	+ ⅝
95¼	95⅝	200	Canada Southern	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅝	100	Canadian Pacific	53	53	53	53	— ⅝
27⅞	28¼	10,100	Cent. Pac., ass't pd..	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	— ⅛
13⅜	13⅝	7,095	Chesapeake & Ohio....	55	56⅝	55	56½	+ ⅛
76½	77¼	13,250	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	28	28⅝	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	200	Chicago & East. Ill....	136¾	136⅞	136¾	136¾	+ ⅛
76	76½	6,200	Chicago Great West....	77	77	77	77	.....
37⅝	38¼	500	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	15½	15⅝	15¼	15¼	.....
100⅝	100⅞	1,000	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	37⅞	38⅝	37⅝	38⅜	+ ⅛
99¼	100	240	Chi. Gr. West. deb...	101½	101¾	101¼	101¼	.....
131¼	131½	5,900	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	95	98	95	98	+ ⅛
.....	174	85	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul..	131⅛	131⅞	131⅛	131¼	+ ⅛
160½	161¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	174	174	174	174	.....
195	200	300	Chicago & Northw.....	160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾	— ⅛
117⅞	118	4,200	Chi. & Northw. pf....	195	195	195	195	— ⅛
14	15	100	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	118	118⅝	117¾	118	— ⅛
45	45½	600	Chicago Term. Trans..	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
56½	57¼	120	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	— ⅛
37¾	41	330	Cleve., C. C. & St. L..	57½	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
52¾	53	3,425	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf...	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ½
17½	18	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
5	5½	150	Colorado Midland pf...	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
45⅜	47	540	Colorado Southern	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17½	18¼	20	Col. Southern 1st pf...	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
10⅜	17¼	500	Col. Southern 2d pf....	48¾	48¾	46	46	— 1
48¾	48⅞	40,575	Col. & H. C. & I.....	17½	17½	.....	.....	.....
97½	98¼	6,348	Continental Tobacco...	17	17	17	17½	.....
175½	177	200	Continental Tobac. pf.	49	50⅜	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
26	27	400	Consolidated Gas	98¼	98¼	98	98	+ ¼
12 ¾	123¾	400	Consolidated Ice	176	176	176	176	— ½
175½	176¾	400	Delaware & Hudson	39	39	39	39	— ½
21½	21⅞	2,650	Del., Lack. & West....	21	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅝
32¼	32½	250	Denver & Rio Grande.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
81	83	3,590	Denver & R. G. pf....	44¼	44⅝	44	44¼	+ ⅛
52	55	420	Detroit Southern	77⅜	77⅜	77	77	+ ⅛
10¼	10¼	160	Detroit Southern pf....	31¾	32⅛	31	31	— ⅛
74½	74⅝	31,567	Erie 1st pf	83¼	83⅝	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
49¼	49¾	8,320	Erie 2d pf	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
87⅜	88¼	1,210	Erie Tel. & Tel.....	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
32¼	32½	3,419	United States Express.	74⅞	75	74½	74½	— ⅛
10	10¼	270	United States Rubber.	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ⅛
21	24⅞	10	Western Union Tele....	89	89¼	88¾	88	— ⅛
16	17	600	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
53½	54	1,200	W. & L. E. 2d pf....	23¾	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
			Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16½	.....
Sales.....		586,027		53¼	54	53	54	+ ½

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	100½	...	Lac. Gas pf.	96	100
3s, r., 1918	108½	109	L. E. & W.	20	22
3s, c., 1918	108½	109	Lake Shore	201½	210
3s, 1918, sm.	108	109	Long Island	67	71
4s, r., 1907	112½	113	Manh. Ry.	150	154
4s, c., 1907	113	114	" pf.	115	118
4s, r., 1925	130½	131	Man. Beach	130	131
4s, c., 1925	130½	131	Md. Coal pf.	58	70
5s, r., 1904	111½	112	Mich. Cent.	111	112
5s, c., 1904	111½	112	Minn. & St. L.	...	...
D. C. 3-65s	117	...	" 2d pf.	96	97
Adams Exp.	113	115	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	254	26
Alb. & Sus.	190	...	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	66	69
Am. Express	140	143	Mob. & Ohio	45	45¼
Am. Malting	...	10	Mob. & Essex.	182½	184½
Co. pf.	66¾	67	N. Y. Air Brk.	203	207
Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28	30¾	Nat. Starch.	5	6
Am. T. & C., ex-div.	98	102	Nor. St. 1st pf.	50	60
Am. Tob. pf.	141	144½	" 2d pf.	...	...
Ann Arbor	18	19	N. Cent. C.	10	20
Ann Arb. pf.	41	42	N. Y. C. & St. L.	37	40
B. & O. S. W. pf., new, t. r.	8	9	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
B. & O. S. W. pf.	106½	...	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	34
B. Un. Gas.	136	140	Norf. So.	72	74
B., R. & P.	32	...	Ont. Mining	7¾	9
B., R. & P. pf.	74	76	Ore. R. & N.	76	78
B. C. R. & N.	102	...	N. P.	76	76
Cap. Tract.	92	95	P. C. 1st pf.	85	88
Chi. Con. Tr.	55	58	Peo. Gas & D. & E.	2¼	2¾
Chi. & E. I. pf.	127	127½	Peo. & East.	4	6
C., I. & L.	...	...	C.	186	190
C., C., C. & St. L.	98½	99½	Ft. W.	...	...
C., L. & W.	9	11	C. & E.	180	...
C. & P.	186	190	P. & W. pf.	...	...
C. C. & I.	2⅝	3	tr. r.	10	13
C. C. & I. pf.	8	10	Quicksilver	3	4
Col. Mid.	3¾	4	Quicksilv'r pf.	8	10
Consol. Coal	50	56	R. W. & O.	141	142
Con. Ice pf.	...	80	R. W. & O. 6.130	...	...
D. M. & Ft.	5	5¾	R. Gr. W.	30	33½
D. M. & Ft. pf.	20	21	St. J. & G. I.	...	...
D. & H.	125	125	2d pf.	5	15¾
Eighth Av.	400	...	St. L. & S. F.	11½	12
Erie	13¾	13⅞	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	70	73
Ev. & T. H.	29¼	40	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	54	56
F. & P. M.	30	32	St. P. & Om.	111	113
F. & P. M. pf.	57	60	St. P. & Om. pf.	172	185
Ft. W. & R. G.	22	24	Sil. bill. certs.	60½	61½
Glucose Sug. Ref. pf.	107½	112	Sixth Av.	200	...
H. B. Claflin	114	116	S. R. & T.	8¾	8¾
Homestake	73	75	Third Av.	185	195
Ill. Cent.	1.1.100	...	T. & O. C.	20	...
Inter. Silver	1.25	1.50	pf.	...	40
Joliet & Chi.	175	...	T. C. R. T.	64	67
Kan. & Mich.	10½	12	U. S. Ru. pf.	115½	117
K. & D. M.	3½	5	U. S. B. R.	170	...
K. & D. M. pf.	...	...	Wabash	7¾	8
Knick. Ice	50	51½	Wabash pf.	22⅝	23
			Wells-F. Ex.	128	132
			W. & L. E. 1st pf.	50	55

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$274,191,466
Gold reserve	246,086,697
Silver	2,490,275
United States notes in Treasury	16,451,277
Treasury notes of 1890	694,392
Total receipts this day	1,944,601
Total receipts this month	24,936,283
Total receipts this year	72,990,491
Total expenditures this day	2,275,000
Total expenditures this month	29,215,000
Total expenditures this year	85,776,090
Deposits in National banks	78,064,625
Silver bullion	756,594
National bank notes received for redemption to-day	214,672
Government receipts:	
Customs	1,017,615
Internal revenue	900,990
Miscellaneous	25,995

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@61. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27⅝d per ounce and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican silver dollars at 48c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,000 shares of Adams Consolidated sold at .10, 500 Anaconda Gold at .56, 3,000 Croesus at .01, 300 Creede and Cripple Creek at .10, 200 Mollie Gibson at .24, 500 Potosi at .40@ .47, 200 Phenix at .12, 500 Savage at .22@.21, 100 Standard at .2.65, and 225 Yellow Jacket at .34.

***

Closing bids for mining stocks yesterday were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Alice	.80	Plymouth	....
Adams Consol	....	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.08
Belcher	.10	Phoenix G. M. Co. pf.	....
Best & Belcher	.33	Potosi	.40
Breece	.60	Quicksilver	....
Brunswick Con	1.75	Quicksilver pf.	2.00
Caledonia B. H.	.10	Savage	8.00
Cholar	.50	Sierra Nevada	.20
Crown Point	.20	Standard	.70
Chrysolite	.22	Small Hopes	2.40
Con. Cal. & Va	.05	Union Consol	1.20
Com. T. Co. stock	2.15	Utah	.30
Com. T. Co. bonds	.94	Victor	.10
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Yellow Jacket	1.00
Crescent	....	Argentum Juanita	.52
Catalpa	.15	Alamo	.24
Deadwood Terra	.20	Anaconda	.09
Eureka Consol	.60	Cripple Ck. Cons	.12
Father De Smet	.40	Creede & Crip. Cr	.09
Gould & Curry	.10	Cresesus	.01
Hale & Norcross	.40	Gold & Globe	.01
Homestake	.30	Golden Fleece	.04
Horn Silver	65.00	Isabella	.24
Iron Silver	1.35	Mollie Gibson	.90
Julia Consol	.50	Mount Rosa	.23
Kingston & Pemb.	.15	Pharmacist	.25
La Crosse	.03	Portland	.04
Leadville Con	.16	Specimen	1.85
Little Chief	.09	Union	.11
Mexican	.19	Work	.32
Moulton	.50	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.26
Ontario	.30	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15½
Ophir	7.25	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.13
Occidental	1.05	Grey Forge	.13

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Burt Gold	.05¼	Gar. Con	....
Good Samaritan	.05¼	Golden Fleece	.15
Gregory Gold	.05¼	Isabella	.25¼
Little Lincoln	.44¾	Jefferson	.92
Maltimore & Ohio	.57½	Justine	.10
Morencl Cop. com	2.00	Mollie Gibson	.01
Morencl Cop. pf	1.67	Mount Rosa	.25¼
Pilgrim	.002	Old Gold	.27½
Alamo	.09¼	Pande Basin	.01
Anaconda	.54	Portland	.37½
Cr. Ck. Con	.72	Sentinel	1.08½
Cannon Ball	.12¾	Union Gold	.02
	.006	Waldorf	.32
	.05	Work	.01
Gold Coin Cr. Ck	2.05	Rosario Honduras	5.00

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds	....
Binghamton Gas 5s	110
Fern. Coal Company	92½
Journeay & Burnham	15.00
Journeay & Burnham pf	5.00
Marshall Mill	....
New York Biscuit bonds	25.00
Retsof bonds	65
Retsof stock	112
	76
	16

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Dividends have been declared by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company, the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, the Iowa Central Railway Company, and the Homestake Mining Company, details of which will be found in another column.

American Steel and Wire Co.'s Stocks.

The application of the American Steel and Wire Company to have its stocks taken from the unlisted to the listed department of the New York Stock Exchange was filed with Secretary Ely yesterday afternoon. It may be acted on this week at a special meeting of the Committee on Stock List.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 2s, coup	
1,000	108¾
500	108½
U S 4s, coup, 1925	
2,000	130¼
Albany & Sus 6s	
6,000	116½
Atch, Top & Santa Fe adjust 4s	
30,000	86½
43,000	86⅝
1,000	86⅞
12,000	86¾
Gen 4s	86⅝
10,000	101¾
160,000	102
2,000	101⅞
500	102¼
15,000	102⅜
10,000	101⅞
Balt & Ohio 3½s	
20,000	96⅞
Balt & Ohio 4s	
10,000	100⅜
2,000	100⅜
Balt & Ohio, S'w'n Div 3½s, when issued	
30,000	98½
Broadway & 7th Av 1st con 5s	
1,000	122⅝
B'klyn Un El 1st	
9,000	100⅝
2,000	100⅜
Canada South 1st 5s	
1,000	108½
Cent Ga Ry con 5s	
4,000	96⅜
1,000	96⅝
Cent of N J gen 5s	
10,000s20F	120¾
Cent Pac 1st, when issued	
10,000	100
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s	
5,000	97½
17,000	97⅝
Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 6s	
1,000	110
Chi, Mil & St. P.	
Chi & P W Div 5s	
3,000	122
Chi, R I & Pac gen 4s	
2,000	106⅝
50,000	94¼
Col Midland 2-4s	95
Col & South 1st 4s	63
5,000	86½
Denver & Rio Gr 4s	86¾
3,000	100
Detroit City Gas 5s	
5,000	96½
Erie gen lien 4s	72¼
Erie 4s, prior bds	
1,000	91⅝
23,000	92
Evans & T H gen 5s	
1,000	103
Gal, Har & San A. Mex & Pac Div 5s	
8,000	103⅜
4,000	103⅞
Hocking Val 4½s	
1,000	101½
Housatonic con 5s	
1,000	113
H & Tex Cent g m 4s	
6,000	88
6,000	88¼
Inter & G N 1st	
9,000	124½
Inter & G N 2d	
3,000	93
Inter Paper Co 6s	
2,000	108⅞
Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
10,000	115
Kanawha & Mich 4s	
1,000	88
Kan C, P & G 1st	
30,000	73½
13,000	73⅝
10,000s20F	73⅝
40,000s20F	73¼
15,000s20F	73¾
10,000	73⅝
25,000s20F	73¾
45,000	73¼
11,000	73⅝
5,000s20F	73¼
17,000	73¾
24,000	73⅝
10,000	73⅝
25,000	73¾
15,000	73⅝
10,000	73¼
5,000s20F	73¾
51,000	73½
73,000	73¼
10,000	73¾
10,000s3	73¼
17,000s3	73½
10,000	73
10,000s20F	72¾
Laclede Gas L Co 1st of St L 1st 5s	
1,000	108
Lake Erie & West 1st 5s	
2,000	120¾
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st, registered	
2,000	107½
Total sales	$2,210,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE SALES

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
15,950	Am. Sugar Ref.	161½	162¾	157¾	158¾
3,510	Am. Tobacco	123¾	126	122¾	122¾
750	Am. Steel & W.	59	59¼	58⅝	58⅝
100	Am. Linseed pf.	55	55	55	55
100	At., T. & S. F.	21	21¼	21	21¼
6,540	At., T. & S. F. pf.	63¼	64¾	63¼	64¾
25,790	Brook. R. T.	72¼	72¾	72	72¾
200	Ches. & Ohio	107¾	111	108½	109¾
80	Chi. Gt. W.	28¾	28¾	28	28
4,290	Chi., M. & St. P.	151½	154	151½	154
4,030	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	136¾	136¾	136¼	136¾
4,830	Chi., R. I. & P.	117½	121¾	117¼	118
200	Chi. Tobacco	49½	50¾	49	49
20	Federal St.	59½	60¾	59¼	59¾
100	Federal St. pf.	82	82	82	82
100	Glucose Sug. R.	64	64	64	64
640	Louis. & Nash.	76	77⅝	76	77¼
2,340	Manhattan	116	116¾	115¼	115⅝
1,150	Mo., K. & T.	40¼	40¾	40¼	40¼
30	Mo., K. & T. pf.	67½	68¼	67½	68¼
220	North Amer.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
20	Nor. Pac.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅜	52⅝
40	N. Y. Central	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
140	N. Y., O. & W.	26	26	26	26
1,000	Pacific Mail	46¼	47	46¼	46¾
255	People's Gas	120⅞	121⅝	120½	120¾
300	Read. 1st pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
480	Southern Ry.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
690	South. Ry. pf.	52¾	53¾	52¾	53¼
690	Tenn. C & I.	35¾	37⅛	35¾	37
300	Union Pacific	89¼	90⅛	88⅝	89
2,441	U. S. Leather.	9	10⅜	9	10¼
590	U. S. Leather. pf.	74¼	75⅞	74¾	74¾
360	West. Union	88	88	87¼	88
200	Wheel. & L. E.	10½	10½	10½	10½
77,925					

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
$7,000	Am. Gas 5s	101	101	101	101

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY—			
Mileage	937	937	937
2d week Aug	$114,078	$90,744	$92,162
From July 1	714,026	594,148	615,192
CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for the quarter ended June 30—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$182,263	$164,543	$17,720
Op. expenses	136,006	117,141	18,865
Net earnings	46,257	47,402	*1,145
Fixed charges	29,289	27,716	1,573
Net income	16,967	19,685	*2,718
*Decrease.			
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for June—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$110,308	$97,067	$74,826
Op. expenses	78,275	39,223	31,480
Net earnings	31,033	57,844	42,946
For the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,221,107	1,119,261	1,119,261
Op. expenses	464,510	378,061	455,505
Net earnings	756,597	741,210	663,756
FLINT & PERE MARQUETTE for June—			
Gross earnings	290,019	234,465	216,320
Op. expenses	250,344	174,198	159,457
Net earnings	64,675	60,267	56,863
IOWA CENTRAL RAILWAY for the fiscal year ended June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,185,550	1,886,126	1,571,992
Op. expenses	1,495,679	1,336,993	1,100,161
Net earnings	689,871	543,818	471,831
Prop. exp. to gr.	70%	71%	70%
Charges	624,540	437,540	438,276
Surplus	65,331	106,478	33,555
LAKE ERIE & WESTERN for June—			
Gross earnings	320,295	252,196	293,179
Op. expenses	193,044	178,858	181,333
Net earnings	177,982	120,910	57,072
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for June—			
	1899.	1898.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$770,846	$685,721	$105,125
Op. expenses	592,884	544,811	48,056
Net earnings	177,962	140,910	57,072
Prop. exp. to gr.	76%	81%	
Interest	286,840	285,539	1,301
Deficit	108,858	164,629	*55,771
For the fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	11,980,384	12,047,237	*116,902
Op. expenses	8,012,823	8,182,286	*169,560
Net earnings	3,917,506	3,864,949	52,657
Interest	3,430,411	3,437,170	6,241
Surplus	487,096	427,679	●9,416
*Decrease.			
THIRD AVENUE for the fiscal year—			
	1899.	1898.	1897.
Gross earnings	$2,140,214	$2,596,861	$2,590,473
Op. expenses	1,251,881	1,419,506	1,440,767
Net earnings	888,333	1,087,654	1,149,706
Total income	1,006,111	1,191,665	1,195,706
Net income	943,739	818,932	827,994

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 16.—Little or no change is recorded in financial circles where the ease in money continues to be greater than that exhibited in quoted rates. The supply of money from the West appears to be fully equal to the demand in the East, so that for the present no firmer conditions are looked for. Sterling rates are up ¼ cent on short bills.

Speculation to-day, for the list as a whole, was somewhat slow. United States Mining continued the big feature of the market, and on excellent buying, based in part on an expected "plum" in the shape of a stock privilege, lifted sharply to 33¾, from which, however, it receded a fraction during the last hour. Bingham, on a big demand late in the day, helped by favorable reports from the property, lifted to 16½, and ended strong. Centennial was a shade stronger, being helped by advices from the lake to the effect that the Kearsarge lode is growing richer as it is opened up. Parrot sold from 52⅜ to 53½; Arnold was in good demand up to 15¾; Utah gained a fraction to 45, and then lost it all, and British Columbia touched 12½ again, with ¼ of 1 per cent. bid to call it at 15 in sixty days.

In the general market the trading in Sugar was extremely heavy, and there was also a big business done in the Atchison securities. A sale of 25 shares of Wisconsin Central took place at $150, the first transaction reported in that stock. This is 20 points above its price at the time the Erie people secured control of the company. The closing came irregular and with considerable weakness showing.

Closing bid and asked:

MINING STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	9	9½	Old Colony	9⅝	10½
Allouez	6	7	Old Domin	37½	38
Arcadian	74½	74¾	Osceola	90	91
Arnold	15	15½	Parrot	53	53½
Atlantic	28	28½	Pioneer	2	...
Baltic	25¾	...	Quincy	158	160
Bost. & C. C.	27	20	Rhode Isl'd	7¾	7¾
Bost. & Mon.	355	367	Santa Ysabel	18	13½
Butte & Bos.	78	80	Shoe	37	37½
Cal. & Hec.	820	...	Utah Con	44½	44¾
Centennial	35½	36½	Washington	1½	2
Franklin	21	21¼	White Knob	8½	10
Humboldt	2¾	3	Winona	12	12½
Isle Royale	51½	...	Wolverine	47½	48
Mohawk	25	...			

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Bost. & Alb.	250	255	Fitchburg pf. 25 ...
Bost. & Low.	200	200	N. Y. & N. E. 6s ... 112½ ...
Bost. & Me.	...	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s ... 117 ...
Bost. Elev.	108	...	West End ... 94 95
Bost. Gas 5s.	87	90	
C. Mass. pf.	65	...	

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Am. Bell T.	345	Lams. Store.	36
Chi. Sk. Yds.	143½	144	Mex. Tel. ... 3⅞ 4
Dom. Coal.	54	54½	N. Eng. Tel.	140 ...
Dom. C. pf.	117	...	U. S. Oil	47 47½
Erie Tel.	98	98½	

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Biscuit broke from 48¼ at the opening to-day to 47¼, but recovered to 48¼, and closed at 48¼. The preferred brought 101. Linseed preferred was strong around 54½@54¾. Fluctuations in other industrials were inconsequential except Match, which opened at 137, advanced a point, and closed at the opening figure.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	32
C. Chi. C. & D. Co	76
Diamond Match Company of Illinois	136½
National Biscuit Company common	48
National Biscuit Company pf	101
Chicago Brewing & Malting Company	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	12½
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Company pf	3½
Chicago Packing & Provision Company	19
Chicago Packing & Provision Company pf	12
North Chicago Street Railroad	32
West Chicago Street Railroad	241
South Side Elevated Railroad	119
Lake Street Elevated Railroad	99
Lake Street Elevated 1. ctfs	17½
Street's W. S. C. Line	15½
REGULAR STOCKS.	19½
American Linseed common	11⅝
American Linseed pf	54⅜
American Tin Plate common	42¾
American Tin Plate pf	89
National Biscuit Company common	48¼
National Biscuit Company pf	101

ELOPING WIFE AND STABLE BOY.

Found at a Chautauqua Meeting—Woman Will Not Release Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

OCONTO, Wis., Aug. 16.—Mrs. J. C. Kester, wife of a wealthy man of Kenton, Mich., and J. S. Cooper, a stable boy, who eloped several days ago, were located today at Marinette, where they have been attending the Chautauqua Assembly.

As soon as the news reached the deserted husband he sent detectives with an offer of $10,000 if the wife would sign papers releasing him from all further obligations. The proposition met with a firm refusal.

Cooper is twenty-one years of age, 6 feet tall, and weighs 125 pounds. Mrs. Kester is fifteen or twenty years his senior, and is short and fat. The couple are well supplied with money, which they are spending lavishly.

ROPE SAVED JEALOUS GIRL.

Caught Her Foot as She Leaped from a Pier After a Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 16.—Miss Nellie Farrington, the fiancée of Edward Kershaw, a traveling salesman of Philadelphia, attempted to drown herself before a great crowd of people because the man to whom she was engaged had been attentive to another girl. They went driving together this afternoon, during which they quarreled so loudly as to attract attention.

Miss Farrington leaped from the carriage, ran to the end of a wharf near Garner's bath, and jumped into the ocean. Kershaw and a dozen men hurried to the end of the pier, where her foot had caught in a rope. She was rescued with difficulty.

ALIVE WITH A VISIBLE LUNG.

Peculiar Case of a Coal Miner in Iowa Twenty-three Years Old.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTERVILLE, Iowa, Aug. 16.—An examination of a man with a visible lung was made here to-day through a life insurance application, and R. Bernard, a bone expert, says that science has a new problem to discuss. James Rankin, a coal miner, twenty-three years old, was born in La Salle, with eleven and one-half muscles and parts of five ribs on the right side missing. He also has a cavity in his chest through which the lung protrudes like an inflated balloon at every inspiration.

The man's pulse ranges from 36 to 134 beats a minute without apparent inconvenience. The lungs are sound.

OVER 10,000 SALOONS IN OHIO.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—A statement, completed by the Auditor of the State yesterday, shows that there are 10,874 saloons, a gain of 698 since the July statement of last year.

The total revenue from the saloons is $548,116.69 per annum. The beer and whisky license in Ohio costs $250 a year.

ANSON PHELPS STOKES BETTER.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 16.—The physicians report that the condition of Anson Phelps Stokes is as favorable as they expected it would be on the fourth day after the amputation of his leg.

One of the doctors who saw him this afternoon stated that there were no indications of fever or any other complication, and that everything indicated that, when they dressed the wound to-morrow, they would find it getting on well. Mr. Stokes is cheerful, and has a good appetite.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealings by Brokers—Rumors of a Big Broadway Sale—Plaintiffs the Buyers at Auction.

McVickar & Co. have sold for the William P. Howell Company to a client the four-story warehouse, 206 Front Street, 21.1 by 72.

A rumor in circulation yesterday had it that John T. Williams had sold his eleven-story building, 377 and 379 Broadway, southwest corner of White Street, for about $1,000,000. Mr. Williams declined to discuss the rumor.

Mr. Kayser has sold for Edward V. Loew to August Oppenheimer the plot, southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, 100 by 100, and has resold the property for Mr. Oppenheimer to a builder for immediate improvement with six-story apartment houses.

John V. Signell has sold the five-story flat, with stores, 1,408 Fifth Avenue, 28 by 87 by 100, for about $40,000.

The New York Investment and Improvement Company has sold a triangular plot, 82 by 43.3 by 69.9, on Morningside Avenue East, 36.8 feet north of One Hundred and Fifteen Street.

Julius Scott was the broker in the trade reported yesterday involving the flat 1,070 Seventh Avenue and a plot running through from Lawrence Street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, west of Columbus Avenue.

Anna A. Bradford and others as trustees by a deed recorded yesterday transferred 22 Cortlandt Street to the New York Telephone Company for a consideration of $185,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William Kennelly.

266 West Eighty-eighth Street, 17 by 100.8½, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale to the plaintiff, Patrick S. Treacy $17,260

By John T. Boyd.

4,169 Third Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, 30 by 100.6 by 30 by 98.9, four-story brick flat, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America..... 31,748

To-day's Auction Sales.

The only offering scheduled for to-day at 111 Broadway is as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, David R. Daly, referee, 450 Cherry Street, 25 by 104, running through to and including 282 Monroe Street, 25 by 94.7, 125 feet east of Jackson Street, six-story brick tenement, with stores on either street. Due on judgment, $4,266, subject to other mortgages for $54,300.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Canal Avenue, east side, 125 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 50 by 25; J. P. Duffy of 430 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, owner; John Sexton, architect; cost, $5,000.

St. Raymond Street, south side, 125 feet east of Lafayette Street; for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 35; James Conway of 749 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, owner; L. C. Vanecek of 3,269 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, southeast corner of Westchester Avenue; for a one-story frame shed, 18 by 13; F. Rappe, premises, owner; G. S. Springsteel, architect; cost, $25

Simpson Street, west side, 285 feet north of Westchester Avenue; for a three-story brick tenement, 21 by 52; Mary Lally, owner; John De Mare of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $7,000.

Brown Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of Sagamore Street; for a two-and-one-half story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; Gordon & Gillingham, owners; W. C. Dickerson, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 45 and 47 Avenue D; for a six-story brick flat, with store, 44 by 66.1; M. Levin, son of 338 East Fifty-third Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

No. 987 Fifth Avenue; for a five-story and basement brick dwelling, 25.6 by 67; W. W. and T. M. Hall of 11 East Forty-second Street, owners; Welch, Smith & Provot of 11 East Forty-second Street, architects; cost, $90,000.

Ninety-second Street, south side, 225 feet west of First Avenue; for a two-story brick stable, 25 by 98.8; J. E. Jetter of 109 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; A. Rothermel, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 165 feet west of Brook Avenue, two-story frame dwelling and store; Charles Boll, Jr., of 720 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; L. F. J. Welher, Jr., architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 216 Greenwich Street, to a six-story brick store; H. J. S. Hall of 444 West End Avenue, owner; H. M. Smith & Son, architects; cost, $2,750.

No. 739 Second Avenue, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; William Kane, Forty-sixth Street and the East River, owner; C. F. Johnsonwith, architect; cost, $750.

No. 1,339 Webster Avenue, to a three-story frame dwelling; A. J. Wuytack of 727 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $200.

Cross Street, northeast corner of Main Street, City Island, to a two-story frame dwelling; Edward Flynn, City Island, owner; cost, $350.

No. 65 Nassau Street and 28 John Street, to a ten-story brick office building; estate of M. Wilkes of 64 Cedar Street, owner; E. E. Payne of 76 William Street, architect; cost, $700.

TOWER BUILDING CONSTRUCTION.

First Example of Skeleton, Not "Cage," Work, the Architect Says.

The special dispatch from Chicago, published in yesterday's TIMES, to the effect that the Tower Building in this city was not the earliest example of steel skeleton construction, but was antedated by several Chicago skyscrapers, was shown yesterday to Bradford Lee Gilbert, the architect of the Tower Building.

Mr. Gilbert said that the discussion had arisen through a failure to make a distinction between the skeleton construction and what is known as the "cage" construction. It is not denied, he said, that buildings were erected before the Tower Building, both in this city and Chicago, on the latter principle by which the iron framework carries only the weight of the floors and is surrounded by the self-supporting walls.

In the skeleton plan, on the other hand, of which the Tower Building is the earliest example, the framework transmits to the foundations not only the floor weight but also that of the walls.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 16.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 79th St, 102.2x160; Joseph L. O'Brien and wife to Henry M. Denton..... $1

ANTHONY AV, w s, at n e s of Bush St, 44.5x36.2x42.2x100; Anthony Av, w s, 63.9 ft n of Bush St, runs n 35.2 to Burnside Av x n w 25.9 x n w 46.10 x s w 48.5 x s e 80.2; William J. Marshall to George W. Flagg..... 1

AUDUBON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; Frank Greene to Eliza M. Dorsett 1

BARETTO ST, n w corner of 169th St, 29.7x68.5x irregular; William Donlon to May Benson 1

BATHGATE AV, Lot 159, map of Central Morrisania, 50x120; Mary A. J. Talon to Louisa Mainardy 9,000

BROOK AV, s w corner of 145th St, 25x90; Elizabeth Hayden to John O. and Carl H. Peterson..... 1

BROOME ST, 127 to 131, 60x80; Jacob Fischel to Harris and Tinie Gettinger.. 1

CAULDWELL AV, e corner of Cedar Place, 25x100; Sylvanus O. Phelon to William H. Edling, Jr..... 4,500

CORTLANDT ST, 22, n s, 22.3x137.7x22.3x137.8; Anna A. Bradford and others, trustees, to New Telephone Company.... 185,000

CROTON, E, Av, n w, 164.4 ft e of Clinton Av, 50x100.9x50x101.1; Margaret A. Sheridan to Herman Schoene..... 1

DECATUR AV, e s, 45 ft n of 194th St, 50.2x80; William J. Marshall to George W. Flagg..... 1

DECATUR AV EAST, corner of Cole St, 25x100x irregular; William J. Marshall and another to Ellen Anderson..... 1

EAGLE AV, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.4; F. Bailey and wife to Paul Faust and wife..... 10

EAGLE AV, w s, 394.11 ft s of 156th St, 19.11x99.4; F. Bailey and wife to Mary M. Toohey 10

FOREST AV, e s, 47.6 ft n of 161st St, 29x135; Alphonso Rinschler to Philipp Herrlich 1

FORT WASHINGTON BRIDGE ROAD, w s, 248.10 ft from Lot G, map estate of Lucius Chittenden, runs w 248.10x w 71.2 x s 103.9x e 270.3 to road x n e 102; Arnold H. E. Schramm to Yersilla Valisneri and others 45,000

FULTON AV, n e s, 82.4 ft s of 170th St, 20.2x79.2x20.2x79.4; Lellie Moore to Michael Wielandt 5,300

GOERCK ST, 9, w s, 17.6x100; Elizabeth Chesebrough to Isaac Goldman..... 5,750

GOERCK ST, 9, w s, 17.6x100; Isaac Goldman to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 6,400

GOERCK ST, 60, 25x99x25x99.3; Daniel Levinsky to Simon Baer..... 1

GOUVERNEUR ST, 39, w s, 49x62.5x49x61; Harris Friedman and others to Max Wolper 1

HOUSTON ST, n s, 45 ft w of Avenue B, 20x80; George Gossman, executor, to Bakeslee Barnes 13,500

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 124th St, 100.11x40; Henry M. Denton and wife to Joseph L. O'Brien..... 1

LIBERTY ST, n s, 237.9 ft w of Broadway, 30x119.1x irregular; William H. Willis, referee, to New York Realty Company 121,700

LOT 15, map of property near King's Bridge, estate of Benjamin Richardson; Samuel L. Berrian to Frank and Louisa Bortlik..... 800

MADISON AV, 1,714, 16.8x70; Georgina W. Nell to Pincus Lowenfeld and another....

MARION AV, n w corner of 187th St, 40 x117.2x20.10x116.8; Sarah J. Percy to John P. Dunn 1

MARION AV, n w corner of 187th St, new line, 4.10x117.2x20.10x110.8; Sarah J. Percy, executrix, &c., to John P. Dunn..

PARK AV, s w corner of 102d St, 100.10x181; Samuel M. Cohen to Globe Realty Company..... 1

PARK AV, s w corner of 102d St, 100.10x181; James Seligman, executor, &c., to Samuel M. Cohen..... 23,750

PITT ST, 57 and 59, w s, 31.11x100.10x irregular; Barnett Hamburger and another to Julius Salzstein 45,250

RUTGERS PLACE, (Monroe St,) s s, 51.4 ft e of Jefferson St, 52x89.1x52x89.5; Michael Fay and another to Adolph Shapero 1

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 135th St, 25x98; Magdalena Fischer to Louise S. Friess 1

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 116.8 ft n of 180th St, 16.8x90; Charles H Thornton and others to John Barry..... 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 172.11 ft n of 167th St, 20x125; George R. Schober to Edward Baldinger and another..... 1

VYSE AV, w s, 18.1 ft n of Freeman St, 25x75; William J. Marshall to George W. Flagg 1

WEBSTER AV, e s, 200 ft n of 173d St, 50x121x50x125; Louise S. Friess to Magdalena Fischer..... 1

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 173d St, 94.6x28.2x irregular; Gertrude Abrahams to Moses Mendelsohn and another..... 100

WEBSTER AV, n e corner of 173d St, 94.6x28.2x irregular, Albert L. Lowenstein to Gertrude Abrahams..... 1

2D AV, 200, 17x120; Julius Dreyfus to Louis Minsky 1

5TH AV, s w corner 19th St, 27.10x160; Alfred Hearn and wife to the New York Realty Bond Exchange and Trust Company 1

6TH ST, 807 East, and 195 Lewis St; Angelo F. Ghiglione and wife to A. F. Ghiglione Maccaroni Company..... 1

7TH AV, n w corner of 27th St, 34.8x68.11x 34.8x68.2; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x99.2x27x68.11; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St, 27x99.8x25.3x68.5; 27th St, n s, 100.5x71.6; 28th St, n s, 272.1 ft w of 7th Av, 40x98.8; 44th St, n s, 75 ft e of 9th Av, 16x200.10; Charles H. Klinge and wife to the Nassau Realty Company 1

9TH AV, n s, 74.1 ft n of 38th St, 49.4x100; the minister, &c., of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to Benedict A. Klein..... 36,500

27TH ST, n s, 267.8 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x98.9; Robert L. Askey and wife to Marguerite Hellman 1

34TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of 10th Av, 19.4x 88; Charles J. Knapp to William S. Morgan 5,000

52D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x 100.5; Mary A. Foley to Ellen C. Eustace..... 1

61ST ST, 54 East, 19x100.5; Max Nathan to Settie N. Loeb..... Gift

69TH ST, 305 East, 25x100.5; Charles Bechmann to Max Friedmann and another 1

72D ST, 45 East, 50x102.2; William E. M. Zborowski to Edwin B. Stanton..... 1

72D ST, 30 East, 21x102.2; Max Nathan to Alfred Hearn..... Gift

72D ST, 34 East, 21x102.2; Max Nathan to Lilly N. Stine..... Gift

84TH ST, 312 East; William F. Cunningham to George Victor and another.. 1

104TH ST, n s, 87 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 100.11; Philip Hauseman to Harvey S. Johnston 1

114TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 100.10; William McKenna to Joseph S. Marcus 1

117TH ST, 433 East, 25x100.10; Susan A. Burchill to Marcus Baumann..... 5,500

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Robert L. Askey to Eugene C. Potter 1

134TH ST, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 28x99.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to L. W. Tindale..... 10

137TH ST, s s, 208.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Augustus F. Gardner to Herman Scheideberg 1

137TH ST, 622 East, 25x100; William J. Marshall to George W. Flagg..... 175

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 53x100; Peter Soulard & Walker Realty Company to Charles Unangst..... 1

147TH ST, s s, 40.6 ft w of Broadway, 15x99.11; Gustav Deisler and wife to Carl Neuendorffn 1

161ST ST, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, 193x 99.11; August Oppenheimer to Jay S. Heisler 1

170TH ST, 916 East, 18x63x19.6x55.5; Charles G. Jorgensen to Anna A. Lange. 100

Recorded Leases.

ASTOR, William W., to John H. Klatthaar and another; 5th St, 508 East, 24.11x96.2, 2½ years..... $750

FITZSIMMONS, Thomas P., to J. Otis Dutton; 7th Av, 592, 3 8-12 years..... 2,000

LAU, George, to Christ Huch; 41st St, 216 East, 3¾ years..... 1,200

SCHUYLER, Francis J., to Thomas J. Sullivan; Bowery, 223½, 2 years..... 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, and Kate Rosenbaum to George Starke; St. Ann's Av, s w corner of 158th St, 1 year..... $6,500

ALTIERI, Antonette, to Abraham Nelson; Pleasant Av, w s, 67.7 ft s of 119th St, demand 350

BACHRACH, Louis, to Abram Bachrach; 229 and 231 2d St, demand..... 14,000

BAKER, Edward, to Bowery Savings Bank; Washington Av, s e s, at s w corner of Lot 40, map of Village of Morrisania, 1 year..... 9,000

BAER, Simon, to Daniel Levinsky; 60 Goerck St 3 years..... 2,500

BALDINGER, Edward and Susanna S., to George R. and Emma J. Schober; Tiffany St, w s, 172.11 ft n of 167th St, installments..... 4,000

BARNES, Blakeslee, to John M. Bowers, trustee, &c.; 288 Houston St, 1 year.... 11,000

BARRY, John, to Charles H. and Edward A. Thornton; Tiebout Av, w s, 116.8 ft n of 180th St, installments..... 200

BENDHEIM, Minnie and Berthold, also Fannie Schuster, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 981 Columbus Av, 5 years 30,000

BRAINERD, Harriet I. H. and Judson B., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 23 West 24th St, 2 years..... 15,000

BRANDT, Louis and John, to Park Mortgage Company; St. Ann's Av, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 1 year..... 2,000

CUMMINS, Lucy A., to Charles J. Richter and another, trustees, &c.; 51st St, n s, 162.6 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years..... 12,000

DENTON, Henry M., to Joseph L. O'Brien; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 79th St, 1-3 year..... 40,000

DENTON, Henry M. and Millicent S., to Maria N. Anderson; 32 West 125th St, 1½ year..... 12,000

DENTON, Henry M. and Millicent S., to Maria N. Anderson; 124th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, ½ year..... 12,000

DOCHER, Emanuel and George, to John M. Powers, executor, &c.; 312 East 84th St, 1 year..... 8,000

DOCTOR, George and Emanuel, to Louis Lese; 312 East 84th St, 1 year..... 2,750

DUTTON, Otis, to P. Ballantine & Sons; 592 7th Av, leasehold, on demand..

EBLING, William H., Jr., to Sylvanus O. Phelon; Cauldwell Av, e corner of Cedar Place, ½ year..... 1,000

EUSTACE, Elley C., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 52d St, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 4,500

FAUST, Paul and Elizabeth, to Fred Bailey; Eagle Av, w s, 375 ft s of 156th St, 2 years..... 1,600

GALLAGHER, Patrick, to James H. Aldrich and another, trustees, &c.; 118th St, n s, 436.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 3 years..... 6,000

GALLAGHER, Patrick, to Robert L. Harrison, trustee; 118th St, n s, 436.8 ft e of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 500

GETTINGER, Harris and Tinie, to Jacob Fischel; 127 to 131 Broome St, installments 11,000

GLOBE REALTY COMPANY to Louis Josephthal and others, executors; 102d St, s w corner of Park Av, 2 years..... 13,000

GLOBE REALTY COMPANY to Louis Josephthal and others, executors; 102d St, s s, 52 ft w of Park Av, 2 years..... 10,500

GLOBE REALTY COMPANY to Samuel M. Cohen; 102d St, s s, 102 ft w of Park Av, 2 years..... 16,500

GOLDMAN, Isaac, to Elizabeth Chesebrough; 9 Goerck St, 3 years..... 5,000

GOODWIN, Matilda E., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 358 to 364 Bleecker St, 5 years..... 68,000

HALPIN, Bernard, to Empire City Savings Bank; Perry Av, e s, 58.4 ft n of Ozark St, 1 year..... 3,000

HEISLER, Jay S., to August Oppenheimer; 161st St, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, 10 months..... 36,128

HEISLER, Jay S., to August Oppenheimer; 161st St, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, 10 months..... 78,000

HOULAHAN, John J., to Louisa Nolan; 6th St, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, ½ year 6,000

HUGHES, Henry, to the Bowery Savings Bank; 3d Av, 1,564, 5 years..... 9,000

JOHNSON, Henry M., to American Mortgage Company; 8th Av, n e corner of 14th St; 8th Av, s e corner of 15th St; 6th Av, s e corner of 21st St; 8th Av, e s, 54 ft s of 17th St, and Broadway, n w corner of 21st St, 1-9 part, 1 year.. 5,000

KEMMLER, John, to Thomas Scott; Morris Park Av, e s, 349.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 2 years..... 395

KLEIN, Benedict A., to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 9th Av, e s, 74.1 ft n of 38th St, 1 year..... 25,000

KOCH, Frank, to John J. Tower, trustee; 158th St, s s, 550 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years..... 12,000

KOCH, Frank, to John J. Tower, trustee; 158th St, s s, 550 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 1,000

LESSER, William, to Solomon Wertheim; 16th St, n s, 500 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year.. 10,000

MAINARDY, Louisa, to Jacob and William E. Rutz, executors, &c.; Lot 159, map of Central Morisania, 3 years..... 3,000

MENN, Howard, to the German Savings Bank; Union Av, as widened, s w corner of 168th St, 1 year..... 9,000

MONTAGUE, Peter J., to Eleanor Shearwood; Valentine Av, e s, 105.8 ft w of Suburban St, 3 years..... 4,500

MULHALL, Margaret, to the German Savings Bank; Eagle Av, w s, 372.8 and 397.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 1 year, (two mortgages,) each..... 20,000

NASSAU REALTY COMPANY to Charles H. Klinge; 7th Av, n w corner of 27th St; 7th Av, w s, 34.8 ft n of 27th St; 7th Av, w s, 61.8 ft n of 27th St; 27th St, n s, 68.2 ft w of 7th Av; 6th Av, n w corner of 58th St; 28th St, n s, 272.1 ft w of 7th Av, and 44th St, n s, 75 ft e of 6th Av, 16x200.10 to 45th St, demand 15,000

OLMSTED, Daniel H., to Elizabeth W. Burke; Fox St, e s, 347.11 and 367.11 ft n of Home St, 3 years, (two mortgages,) each..... 3,250

OPPENHEIMER, August, to Maria M. Knapp, executrix, &c.; 161st St, s s, 172 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 21,000

PETERSON, John O. and Carl H., to Mary Conlon; 744 East 145th St, 2 years 2,800

PETERSON, John O. and Carl H., to Frederick J. Maeder; 744 East 145th St, 2 years..... 950

SALZSTEIN, Julius, to Barnett Hamburger and another; 57 and 59 Pitt St, 2 years 5,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to District No. 1 of the Independent Order Benai Berith; 302 East 92d St, 5 years..... 12,000

SEIJE, Fritz, to John C. Handte; 168 St. Ann's Av, 1 year..... 3,000

STANTON, Edwin B., to Ensign O. Beale, 75th St, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 4 years..... 120,000

STANTON, Edwin B., to Thomas J. Brady; 72d St, n s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, demand..... 5,000

SULLIVAN, Thomas J., to Jacob Ruppert; 223½ Bowery, leasehold, demand..... 1,000

TINDALE, Leavens W., to Isabella Bates; 134th St, s s, 318.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year..... 1,650

TOOHEY, Mary M., to Fred Bailey; Eagle Av, w s, 394.11 ft s of 156th St, 2 years..... 1,500

VALISNERI, Tersella, and others to Arnold H. E. Schramn; Fort Washington Ridge Road, w s, 248.10 ft from s e corner of Lot G, map of the estate of Lucius Chittenden, installments..... 13,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BEACH, Laura D., to Kate M. Smith... Nom.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE Company to Newburg Savings Bank... $30,000

CLASSEN, George C., to the Park Mortgage Company 9,000

CLAUSEN, George C., to the Park Mortgage Company 7,000

FITZGERALD, David A., to Thomas P. Howley 1,000

FRANK, Samuel, to Moses Schloss..... 1,000

HAMBURGER, Barnett, and another to Martin Storz 5,000

KAUFMANN, Babetta, and Joseph Fox, executors, &c., to Herman Mendel..... 13,000

LAWRENCE, Robert W. and others, trustees &c., to Mary A. O'Melia..... 1,000

LEE, Alleine, to Anna P. Churchill..... 8,899

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Emanuel Arnstein..... 1,900

LYONS, Bertha G., to Mathilde Loeb.. Nom.

MEYER, George H. A., to Henrietta Wunderlich Cagney 3,000

MEYER, Clara J., administratrix, &c., to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 17,342

SCHMITT, Lizzie, individually and as administratrix, &c., and others to John J. Schmitt 7,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Trustees of St. Stephen's College 8,000

THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURance Company to the Trustees of St. Stephen's College 8,000

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE Company of New York to John Paret, Jr., and others, trustees, &c..... 45,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Robert W. Cooper..... 6,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane. 100

WINSLOW, Edward, to W. Franklin Brush 100

WINSLOW, Edward, to William N. Crane, (assigns four mortgages)..... 100

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 179th St, 25x100; Hahn & O'Reilly against John Shea, owner; Emil Goldfuss, contractor..

ANTHONY AV, n e corner of 178th St, 94.6x100; the Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against William H. Schmitz and Gustav Eulenstein, owners and contractors..... 3,815

AVENUE C, 183 to 187; Hastings & Blohm against Baker & Fine, owners and contractors 5,500

BATHGATE AV, n e corner of 174th St, 25x100; Isaac Feldman and Samuel Weinstein against John Newfield and John Cohn, owners and contractors..... 250

BROADWAY, s w corner of 99th St, 100x 100; G. A. Martin & Co. against William M. Hyne & Co., owners and contractors.

CEDAR AV, w s, Lot 7, on map of lands of Henry P. Christie, 25x100; Harry Rolph against Leon K. Belcher, owner; Frank E. Foster, contractor..... 7,000

COLUMBIA ST, 87 to 91, William T. Youngs & Brothers against John H. Ross and Gottlieb & Cohen, owners; Ross & Fisher, contractors..... 58

DEVOE ST, s s, whole front from Ogden to Nelson Avs, 200x100; William McPherson against E. Osborne Smith & Co., owners; Charles Reid, contractor..... 247

HAMILTON ST, 14 and 16; J. Simon & Co. against Frederick Sackett, owner; Thomas Brodie, contractor 105

PARK AV, 442 and 444, and 83 and 85 East 56th St; Henry R. Worthington against the German-American Finance Company, owner and contractor..... 150

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 554 ft s of 156th St, 110x100; B. Kreischer & Sons against E. Sieber, owner and contractor..... 275

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x125; H. Bauschard & Co. against Walter Fox, owner and contractor 679

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 147th St, 74.11x125; William E. Pruden against Walter Fox, owner and contractor..... 6,761

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 153d St, 127x100; Maria W. Dittmar against Maurice Folk, owner; S. La Grassa, contractor 780

WARRINGTON AV, e s corner of Wendover Av, 91x150; S. Piszutiello & Sons against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor 293

WASHINGTON AV, e s corner of Wendover Av, 91x150; S. Piszutiello & Sons against Emil Goldner, owner and contractor 4,880

35TH ST, 418 and 420 West; George Spaeth against Joseph F. Doyle, owner; A. Doyle, contractor..... 75

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 94x100.11; Henry C. Babcock, Jr., against Edgar Coles, owner; William R. Bell, Jr., trustee and contractor 1,062

108TH ST, n s, 20 ft e of Madison Av, 50x 50.11; D. Amore & Co. against Joseph W. Welzser and Morris Evens, owners and contractors 270

Lis Pendens.

ALLEN ST, 186 and 188; Louis Isaac against August Ruff, (specific performance, &c.;) attorney, A. Finelite.

LOTS 13 to 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, 24th Ward; Daniel Rosenberg against Emil Goldner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Erdman, Levy & Meyer.

RIVINGTON ST, 95; Lexington Av, n e corner of 34th St, 25x80; 36th St, n s, 162.6 ft e of 2d Av, 18.9x98.9; 6th Av, w s, 100 ft s of 46th St, 25.2x100; 6th Av, w s, 99.6 ft s of 46th St, 0.6x80; 41st St, s s, 141 ft e of 2d Av, 16x 88.9x17.6x81.4; 50th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.4; 119th St, s s, 266 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100; Benson St, s s, 450 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6; also parcel in Yonkers; Anna A. White and another against Martha M. Shrady and others, (partition;) attorneys, Brownell & Patterson.

ROBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 150x100; Matteo Capobianca against John J. Ottsbadt and others, (foreclosure of mechanics' lien;) attorney, D. W. Rockmore.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 525 ft s of Scribner St, 50 x72.11x50x73.5; Michael J. Egan against Frank Abate and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Egan.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 300.7 ft s of Westchester Av, 31.4x175x29.4x166; Frederick M. St. John against Dominikus Schneider and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Dillenbeck.

93D ST, s s, 80.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.2x 100.8; Abraham B. Odell, executor, &c., against Terence Kiernan and others, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

112TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 30x100.11; Y. Everit Macy against Thomas J. Angiesey and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, W. B. and G. F. Chamberlin.

113TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 81x100.11, (four actions;) Edward Oppenheimer and another against Manhattan Improvement Company and others, (foreclosure of four mortgages amended;) attorney, W. H. Stockwell.

120TH ST, 231 East; George F. Johnson against Melissa R. Holmes and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Graff & Blauvelt.

125TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; United States Life Insurance Company against William E. Smith and another, executor, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Toucey.

144TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Convent Av, 75x99.11; Theodore and William Killian against Harry W. Powell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

142D ST, 310 West; Alexander Mendelson against John C. Lankenau and John F. Menke, owners; George Heesman, contractor 21

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT FILED UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

161ST ST, s s, between Amsterdam Av and Boulevard, 193x99.11; August Oppenheimer with Jay S. Heisler, 12 payments.$78,000

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

GEO. R. READ. W. J. VAN PELT

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE.
751 5TH AVE. at 58th St.
1 Madison Avenue, cor. 23d St.
HEAD OFFICE 10 WALL ST.

A GREAT BARGAIN, 308 WEST 140TH ST. in perfect order, three-story brick house; all modern improvements. Apply at 316 West 140th St.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WHY PAY RENT?
When you can buy a new modern two-family house in Vanderveer Park for $2,950, with $300 cash. Rent your upper floor and get
YOUR OWN RENT FREE.
VANDERVEER PARK OFFICE,
Junct. Flatbush and Nostrand Avs., Brooklyn.
OPEN EVERY DAY.

LONG ISLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

WHITESTONE.
19th Street, four houses, nine rooms, all improvements, $3,200. FALKINBURG, Builder, opposite Murray Hill Station, Flushing.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

LUXURIOUS APARTMEMTS.
NINE ROOMS AND TWO BATHS.
FIREPROOF BUILDING (NEW).
EVERYTHING FIRST-CLASS.
Central Park West, Corner 86th Street.
$2,000 TO $2,400.
APPLY TO SLAWSON & HOBBS,
284 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

IRVINGTON AND ROCKLAND,
136-138 & 140-142 West 16th St.
Handsome, well lighted and ventilated apartments; seven rooms and bath; steam heated and hot water supply; rents $50 to $60 per month.
JANITOR ON PREMISES.

MARLBOROUGH ARMS,
57 W. 10TH ST.
A few desirable apartments of 2 or 3 rooms and bath. Rents $300-$600.
Excellent restaurant on premises.
Elevator all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A—CORONADO—A
New, fire-proof; corner Park Av. and 81st St. Apartments of 6 to 15 bright, sunny rooms; elevator service; electric light; fuel for cooking included; $60 and upward.

EUROPEAN HOTELS AND SPRINGS.

"BAD EMS"
GERMANY, STATION OF THE NASSAU R. R., NEAR COBLENZ,
ALKALI SALT THERMAL WATERS
22-40 DEGREES R.
Old renowned international watering place connected by mountain railroad with mountain resort "Hohenmalberg." Season begins May 1st. Remedies: Spring and water cure, Inhalations, Electricity, Pneumatic Cabinets, Massage, cold water treatment, walking cure, cow and goat milk, whey. Diseases which are curable at Bath Ems: Chronic catarrh of the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, and its branches, of the stomach, intestinal canal and gall; also catarrhs which very frequently remain after an attack of Influenza, Grip, whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs. A pre-eminent cure are the Emser Springs for several female diseases. Prospects can be obtained through "The Kurcommission." Entertainment, Conversation, reading, and play rooms, theatres, concerts 3 times daily; dancing, boatrace, hunting, fishing. Leading meeting place of tourists visiting Lahn, Rhine, and Moselle. SEASON BEGINS MAY 1ST.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Colored woman as first-class laundress for family work; city reference, if required. Reed, 228 West 64th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his horses for the Winter wishes to secure a place for his co

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —LESLIE PELL-CLARKE, plaintiff, against ORLEANA R. E. PELL, Henrietta Pell-Clarke, wife of Leslie Pell-Clarke; Duncan C. Pell, and Annie Pell, his wife; H. Archibald Pell and Sarah Pell, his wife; A. Mercer Pell and Mary Pell, his wife; Clementina B. Le Roy and Edward A. Le Roy, her husband; Newbold Le Roy and Ada H. Le Roy, his wife; Archibald Le Roy, Otis Le Roy, Cornelia Miller and Andrew Miller, her husband; Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., and Catherine N. Le Roy, his wife; Lucinda Ely Street and William A. Street, her husband; Alice Lee Post and Alfred S. Post, her husband; Clementina Le Roy and Herman Le Roy, her husband; Charles Morgan, Annie Pell, Clara Pell Townsend and Thomas G. Townsend, her husband; Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward Davis Townsend, Anita Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Herbert C. Pell and Katherine Pell, his wife; Herbert C. Pell, Jr., Clarence C. Pell, Emily Pell Coster and Charles H. Coster, her husband; Emily Pell Coster, Jr., Helen Coster, Maud Coster, Charles H. Coster, Jr., Alfred Pell, Frances Pell, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Caroline E. Pell, Rodman C. Pell, Florence C. Waring, Howland Pell Haggerty, and Mary Haggerty, his wife; Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., Francis S. Haggerty, William Howland Pell, Stephen H. Pell, Theodore R. Pell, Mary D. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, and Eben Wright, her husband; F. Livingston Pell, James Duane Pell, Walden Pell, 3d, Sophia G. Pell, Lita Pell Wright, Eben Wright, Melissa A. Pell and F. Livingston Pell, as trustees under the last will and testament of Walden Pell, 2d., deceased; Margaretta B. Pell, George Augustus Campbell, Arthur Charles Hammersley, Howland Pell and Rodman C. Pell, as executors and trustees under the will of Mary Pell Haggerty; Charlotte Pell, Clara Morgan, wife of Charles Morgan; Antoinette G. Pell, wife of Rodman C. Pell, Pierre Waring, husband of Florence C. Waring; Adelaide Pell, wife of William Howland Pell, and Melissa A. Pell, individually, defendants.—Trial desired in New York County.—Amended Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To the defendants, Thomas G. Townsend, Clara Pell Townsend, Thomas G. Townsend, Jr., Edward D. Townsend, Annie Pell Townsend, Roger C. Townsend, Herbert Pell Townsend, Martin J. Archer Shee, Martin J. Archer Shee, Jr., Mary Archer Shee, Winifred Archer Shee, Rodman C. Pell, Antoinette G. Pell, Howland Pell Haggerty, Howland Pell Haggerty, Jr., and Mary Haggerty.

The foregoing amended summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 7th day of August, 1899, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 8th day of August, 1899. The verified amended complaint was duly filed with the said Clerk of the County of New York, in his office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1899.—Dated New York, August 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET,
P. CHAUNCEY ANDERSON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Office and Post Office address, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

au17-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased; Smithsonian Institution, Carl Gutmann, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife; Edith A. Logan, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants, and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.

Office and Post Office Address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York. Dated August 2nd, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in Person.

au3-1aw7wTh

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York—County of New York.—GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff, against LURY ANN MOORE, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Gamaliel C. St. John, individually and as executor of and Trustee under the last will and testament of Wallace C. Andrews, deceased, Smithsonian Institution, George Schaettler, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews his wife, Edith A. Logan, defendants, Summons:

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, June 22, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN,
Plaintiff in person.

Office and Post Office address, No. 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Lury Ann Moore, Phebe R. Moore, Emma Andrews, Julia A. Bruce, Smithsonian Institution, Lawrence G. Andrews, Norman C. Andrews, Lena V. Andrews, his wife, Edith A. Logan:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated August 1, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, State of New York. Dated August 2d, 1899.

GEORGE S. HAMLIN, plaintiff in person.

au3-1aw7wTh

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York, Place of Trial, New York.—JOHN G. HASSARD, plaintiff, against UNITED STATES OF MEXICO and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 22nd, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address No. 317 Broadway, New York City.

To the defendants, United States of Mexico and the States of Tamaulipas and San Luis Potosi: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 2d day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, on the 3d day of August, 1899.—Dated August 3rd, 1899.

FRANKLIN BIEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Office and Post Office address No 317 Broadway, New York City.

au17-1aw6wTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CAMPION, JEREMIAH J., Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Jr., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William C. Orr, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of October next.—Dated New York, the twenty-second day of March, 1899. JEREMIAH J. CAMPION, Administrator. WILLIAM C. ORR, Attorney for Administrator, 51 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. m23-1aw6mTh

DE LA VERGNE, JOHN C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN C. DE LA VERGNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899. JACOB RUPPERT, CATHARINE A. DE LA VERGNE, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Attorney for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, New York City. je15-1aw6m&d20

DENISON, DAVID STEWART.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID STEWART DENISON, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, in the office of Logan, Demond & Harby, 27 William Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the tenth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of March, 1899. IDENE DAYTON DENISON, JOHN M. DENISON, Executor and Executrix. LOGAN, DEMOND & HARBY, Attys. for Executor and Executrix, 27 William St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. m30-1aw6mTh

DRAPPELDREI, LOUIS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUIS DRAPPELDREI, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at my place of transacting business, No. 184 East 79th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1899. CLARA DRAPPELDREI and JOHN JOCHNER, Executors. CHARLES J. GERLICH, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 184 East 79th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. mh2-1aw6mTh

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAHREN, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES GAHREN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August, 1899.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. AUGUSTE GAHREN, CHARLES F. BAUERDORF, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

GOODWIN, SAMUEL T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL T. GOODWIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis D. Haines, No. 150 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 17th day of August next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of February, 1899. ALFRED J. GOODWIN, Administrator. FRANCIS D. HAINES, Attorney for Administrator, 150 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. C.

GRAFF, PETER A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER A. GRAFF, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at Johnstown, Fulton County, State of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New York, June 28th, 1899. STEPHEN GRAFF, Executor. WILLIAM KING HALL, Attorney for Executor, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan. New York City, N. Y. je29-1aw6mTh

HIGGINS, ELIZABETH P.—Pursuant to an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH P. HIGGINS, late of the City and County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James T. Lewis, his attorney, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of December next.—Dated New York, June 21st, 1899. E. ELIOT HARRIS, Executor. JAMES T. LEWIS, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. je22-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES A. SACKET, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 58 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, the 31st day of May, 1899. ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, ARTHUR D. WEEKES, Executors. JOHN M. WEEKES, Jr. Esq., Atty. for Executors, 58 Wall Street, New York City. je1-1aw6mTh

MATHEWS, JAMES F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES F. MATHEWS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 4th day of September, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of March, 1899. JOHN VERNON BOUVIER, Jr. Atty. for Administratrix. KATE P. MATHEWS, Administratrix, &c. mh2-1aw6mTh

PALMER, ANN MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANN MARIA PALMER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Foster & Thomson, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1899. EDWIN PALMER. GEORGIANNA MacFARLAND, Executors. FOSTER & THOMSON, Attorneys for Executors, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. f23-1aw6mTh

PATTERSON, WILLIAM T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. PATTERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of October, 1899.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1899. REBECCA PATTERSON, Administratrix. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Administratrix, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. ap13-1aw6mTh

RIEFFEL, MARIA E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA E. RIEFFEL, late of the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Frank L. Hall, her attorney, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 28th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of March, 1899.

AUGUSTA E. LEIES, Administratrix.
FRANK L. HALL, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan. New York City, N. Y. mh23-1aw6mTh

ROGERS, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM M. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Chalmers Wood, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of April, 1899. MARGARET E. MINTON, Administratrix. CHALMERS WOOD, Attorney for Administratrix, 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ap27-1aw6mTh

SCHWAB, MICHEL, or MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHEL, or MICHAEL SCHWAB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 320 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. SAMUEL M. SCHWAB, Jr., NOAH SCHWAB, LEO SCHWAB, Executors. JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Executors, 320 Broadway, City of New York. au17-1aw6mTh&f15.

TIMMERMANN, KAROLINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KAROLINE TIMMERMANN, née Ammann, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 11 Avenue A, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of July, 1899. JOHN TIMMERMANN, Administrator. EMILE A. HASSEY, Attorney for Administrator, No. 11 Avenue A, New York City. jy27-1aw6mTh

VAIL, ALBERT D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT D. VAIL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of July, 1899. JANE ROMER VAIL, Administratrix. GEORGE LEWIS PRENTISS, Attorney for Administratrix, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City. au3-1aw6mTh

WAGNER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WAGNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of G. R. Westerfield, Room 805, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 10th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 2d day of May, 1899. EUGENIE A. W. GAGE, Executrix. G. R. WESTERFIELD, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. my4-1aw6mTh

WATROUS CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. WATROUS, late of the City of New York, deceased to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at office of Murray, Bennett & Milbank, No. 49 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of September next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of February, 1899. GEORGE D. WATROUS, Administrator. MURRAY BENNETT & INGERSOLL, Attorneys for Administrator. 16-22 William Street, New York City. f23-1aw6mTh

WOOLF, GEORGE C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George C. Woolf, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of May, 1899. LOUVESA C. WOOLF, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my11-2aw6mTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT. NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham, Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

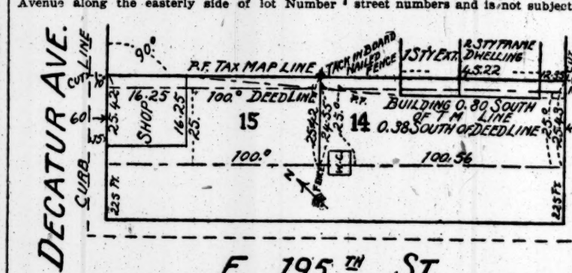
Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; KNEVALS & PERRY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:



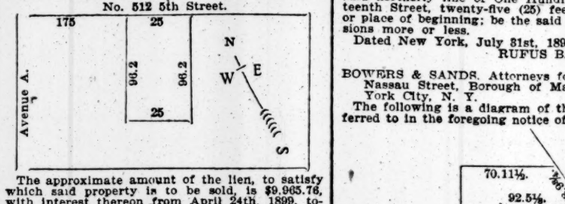
au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—OSCAR KUNATH et al. against AUGUSTE BREMER et al.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in this action and dated May 19th, 1899, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 24th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A certain lease dated November 22nd, 1878, made by John J. Astor to Philip Sauer and others, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York, on October 30th, 1883, for 20 years from May 1st, 1878, at an annual rent of $350 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, and a certain lease dated August 26th, 1898, made by William W. Astor to Auguste Bremer, and recorded in said Register's Office on October 25th, 1898, for 20 years from May 1st, 1898, at an annual rent of $750 and payment of taxes, assessments and Croton water charges imposed during the term, of the premises in the 17th Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, beginning at the southerly side of 6th Street, 175 feet easterly of the easterly line of Avenue A; running thence southerly, parallel with Avenue A, 98 feet 2 inches; running thence easterly, parallel with 5th Street, 25 feet, running thence northerly, parallel with Avenue A, 98 feet 2 inches, to the southerly line of 5th Street, and thence running westerly, along the same, 25 feet to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions and distances more or less; together with the improvements thereon and appurtenances thereunto belonging and all the estate, right, title, interest, term of years yet to come and unexpired, property, possession, claim, and demand in law or equity, in said premises granted by said leases, subject to the rents, covenants, conditions, and provisions in said leases provided for.

The following is a diagram of said property:

No. 512 5th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien, to satisfy which said property is to be sold, is $9,965.76, with interest thereon from April 24th, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $875.48, with interest thereon from May 19th, 1899, and expenses of the sale.—Dated New York, August 1st, 1899.

JOHN DUFF, Referee.

EURING & GEIGER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. au2-2aw3wW&Th&au24

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—MARY A FREEMAN, plaintiff, against MARY F. CONNOR and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the 11th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on Friday, the 8th day of September, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, to Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

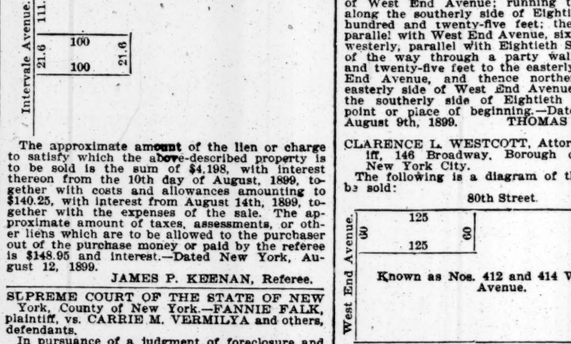
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the 23rd Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Intervale Avenue distant 111 feet 6 inches south from the southerly side of 167th Street, and running thence easterly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the centre line of the block between Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street; thence southerly through the centre of said block 21 feet 6 inches; thence westerly parallel with 167th Street 100 feet to the easterly line of Intervale Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Intervale Avenue 21 feet 6 inches to the point or place of beginning."—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

167th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $4,198, with interest thereon from the 10th day of June, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $140.25, with interest from August 14th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $148.95 and interest.—Dated New York, August 12, 1899.

JAMES P. KEENAN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, vs. CARRIE M. VERMILYA and others, defendants.

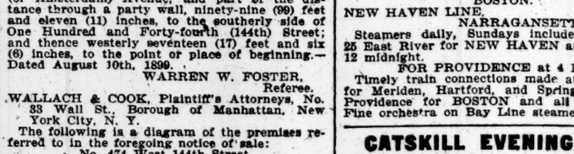
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, distant thirty (30) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 33 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

No. 474 West 144th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $12,916.67, with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1899, and $350.47 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and Croton water rates, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $296.54. —Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

au14-2aw4wM&Th

REFEREES' NOTICES.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 117TH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MAUD NESBIT, et als., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, the 21st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, eighty-eight (88) feet and nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, ninety-two (92) feet five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet two and three-quarters (2¾) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 31st, 1899.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $27,430, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,183.54. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the property is $25,000.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys. jy21-2aw6wM&Th&au21

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

The SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twelve feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

80th Street.

79th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action, $46,244 55-100, and in the second action, $12,912 11-100, amounting together to $59,156 66-100; and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $655 80-100, together with the expenses of the

CROKER TO PROBE CHARGES

Said to Have Evidence in the Alleged Bribery Charges.

OKIE DEMANDS INVESTIGATION

Hyland and Cassidy Offer Reward for Proof of Attempts by Councilmen to "Squeeze" Contractors.

Members of the Municipal Assembly who called at the City Hall yesterday were strenuous in their denials that any attempt had been made to extort money from city contractors. They even declined to believe that such rumors were rife, and expressed their confidence that the people would trust them to prevent the city from being placed at the mercy of contractors. In fact, those who discussed the matter at all talked as if the members of the local lawmaking body were even above suspicion of corruption.

Alderman Okie, the Citizen's Union member from the Nineteenth District of New York County, however, regarded the charge as being sufficient reason for an investigation, and he called upon the Acting Mayor and asked him to summon the Assembly in special session for the appointment of an investigating committee.

"Supposing such a committee found the charges true," Mr. Guggenheimer asked, "what would you do then?"

This was a poser for the Alderman, who withdrew, leaving the matter where it had stood, without a suggestion of how to prove or disprove the charges.

Mr. Guggenheimer, when asked if he had heard anything of the charges, said: "I have no personal knowledge of the alleged facts, and of course I don't care to make any comments. I think Mr. Croker is going to investigate the matter fully, and if these things exist he is the man to find them out."

Controller Coler said that, although he had heard the rumors, he had no definite knowledge of them. "It is next to impossible," he said, "to get any information of this kind, owing to the fact that it would incriminate any one who took any part in such matters."

Councilmen Ebbets, Cassidy, and Hyland called on Acting Mayor Guggenheimer late in the afternoon. Mr. Cassidy, in conversation with Mr. Guggenheimer, said he was going to ask the United States Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition to prevent the Controller from getting any of the Hall of Records bonds.

"Well," said Mr. Guggenheimer, with a smile, "I hope you'll leave your address. We may need you to go to jail as a result of the Long Island Water Supply mandamus case."

Both Mr. Cassidy and Mr. Hyland offered to give $500 reward for evidence to show that any Councilman had tried to squeeze money out of contractors.

Abram J. Rose of the law firm of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, counsel for John Peirce, the Hall of Records contractor, said yesterday:

"Mr. Peirce never told me, nor, so far as I know, Mr. Kellogg, that he had been approached in that way, and I do not believe it. I think that the action of the Councilmen was inspired by political motives. The Councilman from Blissville, for instance, may have wanted some paving done in his part of the city, and he has said: 'Unless you vote for what I want, I won't vote for your bond issues.' If he carried his point, why, his constituents would consider him a big man. I don't think there was any attempted bribery. At the same time I am not in a position to say that it isn't possible."

It can be said on excellent authority that at least a part of the evidence in the attempted bribery cases is in the hands of Mr. Croker, and that every possible effort is being made to induce those who can corroborate it to tell what they know. Although certain city officials deny any absolute knowledge of the matter, it is positively known that they are concerned in the efforts making to uncover the corruption. In the case of the asphalt companies who were approached, it is said that they fear to make revelations because they are hopeful of getting contracts which the Municipal Assembly would have to ratify, and while there is little hope of making the chain of evidence against the guilty men complete, it was said yesterday that the inquiry would be prosecuted to the end by the two city officials who have offered rewards for the proofs against the suspected men.

Payment of Interest on City Bonds.

In furtherance of his plan for improving the methods of the Finance Department, Controller Coler has determined upon an important change in the method of paying interest on city bonds. Hereafter checks for interest will be mailed when due to the holders of such bonds or their duly authorized representatives. Formerly it was necessary for bondholders to call in person or by representatives at the office of the Controller or the City Chamberlain to receive the interest due them on their bonds.

FATHER MATHEW JUBILEE.

Anniversary of His Landing in This City Widely Celebrated.

The golden jubilee anniversary of the landing of Father Mathew, the Capuchin friar and temperance advocate, in this city was celebrated by all the branches of the Total Abstinence Union of America in this borough and Brooklyn yesterday with a mass in the churches with which they are connected and in the evening by festivals.

This organization now has a membership of 80,000 in the United States, and the event was celebrated in all the large cities. The Rev. Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Community delivered a lecture on "The Life of Father Mathew" in Convention Hall, Chicago. Father Mathew is said to have devoted $500,000 to the cause of temperance.

FATHER MALONE CELEBRATES.

Fifty-fifth Anniversary of His Ordination as a Priest Observed.

The Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, State Regent and rector of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, in Brooklyn, celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as a priest at the Sea Side House, Rockaway, Tuesday night. When he entered the dining room for dinner the guests applauded him. The table at which he sat was handsomely decorated. In the centre was a large floral piece containing fifty-five American Beauty roses. American flags were arranged on the walls and a large one was thrown over Father Malone's chair. His portrait also rested on the table.

To add to the patriotic sentiment of the affair, Head Waiter Frank Williams, who was in front of Santiago as a member of the Thirty-fifth United States Cavalry, arranged the napkins so as to represent the intrenchments around Santiago in the recent campaign. While the dinner was in progress a band played National airs.

HER PURSE STOLEN IN CHURCH.

Tuxedo Park Resident Refuses to Prosecute the Suspected Thief.

While kneeling in prayer in a pew in Trinity Church yesterday, Miss Nannie Ling of Tuxedo Park was relieved of her purse, and a neatly dressed young man was arraigned before Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Court, charged with being the thief. Miss Ling told the Magistrate that she placed her purse on the seat behind her and a second later heard a sound, and looking around quickly, saw that her purse had disappeared and a young man making a rapid exit from the church.

She hurried from the church and upon reaching Broadway saw the young man she was following running down Wall Street, and requested an officer to arrest him. The only means she had of identifying him was that he wore a light suit of clothes. The policeman followed the young man in the light suit, and after a chase of two blocks, caught him, but failed to find the purse in his possession.

The policeman, however, looked in the doorway of the building near the place where he made the arrest and found the purse, where it had evidently been thrown by some person. The young man stated that his name is Robie S. Sterns, and that he had worked at 493 Third Avenue for several months, having come to this city from Nova Scotia. Miss Ling identified the purse, and when it was returned to her, refused to further press the charge against the young man.

In discharging him, Magistrate Brann said: "My boy, you have had a very narrow escape from jail, and I advise you to be more careful of yourself in the future. As to whether you are really innocent or guilty, you alone know. But take my advice and try and keep out of trouble."

McKEE'S PET CALF PUZZLE.

Animal Developed Into a Full-Grown Cow in His Back Yard—Could Not Be Got Out Again.

A problem which had caused James McKee of 14 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, many a sleepless night and worried him into a state bordering on nervous prostration was happily solved yesterday. The Pigs in Clover puzzle was an easy proposition compared with the one which bothered Mr. McKee, and which was also a difficulty with relation to live stock. The problem concerned the removal of a cow that had been domiciled as a calf in McKee's back yard and had grown too big to be taken out by the way it had been brought in or by any other avenue of egress from the premises.

McKee bought the calf about a year ago from a butcher who was leading it to slaughter. Goats were common in the quarter, and McKee calculated that the calf would prove an innovation in the way of a pet. So he led the little animal home and installed it in the back yard, to the delight of his own children and the envy of those of his neighbors. He took the calf through the front door of the house and the hallway, which is the only manner of getting into the yard in the rear.

This back yard is bounded on all sides by tall tenements, and there is not so much as an alleyway leading from it to the street. But the situation of the yard never entered into McKee's calculations with respect to the future of his new pet. It had been easy enough to get the calf in and he gave no thought to the matter of eventually getting it out. The calf grew, as all calves will grow when as well fed and cared for as was the pride of the McKees, and in due time it had developed into a fine big cow. A month ago McKee decided that he would sell the animal. Its appetite had increased with its size, and McKee had come to find himself in a situation similar to that of the man who had an elephant on his hands.

A German butcher from Hunter's Point called to look the cow over. The animal was fat and sleek and the butcher decided to buy it.

"But how I get her owid?" he asked of McKee, seeing only the narrow hallway leading to the street through the house.

Then for the first time a realization of the situation dawned upon McKee.

"Holy smoke, but I never thought of that!" he gasped, gazing helplessly about.

The butcher shrugged his shoulders. Suddenly, however, a brilliant idea struck him. He procured a tape measure, took the measurements of the cow, and then measured the width of the hall door. Then he did some expert figuring. Finally he reached a conclusion in the matter. He decided that if the cow could be reduced in avoirdupois to a certain degree she might be shoved through the front door. So he gave instructions that the cow was not to be fed for several weeks, and then left.

Then the neighbors took a hand in the game, and many and divers were the suggestions made to McKee for getting the cow out of the yard. One proposed that a tunnel be dug under the house, another that a balloon or a derrick be pressed into service, and still another that the house be moved out of the way. But McKee acted upon none of these brilliant ideas. The butcher had brought the cow and insisted that his view concerning its extraction from the yard be carried out. Yesterday he called for the animal. The Board of Health would not permit of the cow being killed on the premises, so the butcher had stuck to the starvation idea as the only solution of the difficulty.

The cow had lost much weight, and was led through the back door without trouble, but it was still too big to pass through the front door, and there it stuck. The butcher on the outside pulled and tugged until he got red in the face, and the McKee family on the inside pushed until they were exhausted, but the cow held fast in the doorway. Finally the butcher got an axe and chopped away on either side of the cow, and the animal at last was squeezed through.

"The next calf that I buy," remarked McKee, wiping the sweat from his brow, "will be a rabbit."

LEGION OF HONOR PROSPEROUS.

Despite Defections of Members, Claims Are Settled in Full.

The Supreme Council of the Legion of Honor continued in session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, when it discussed, without reaching a conclusion, a new table of rates submitted.

The order, which a few years ago had 62,000 members, has now a membership of 18,600, one-third of which is in this State. This great reduction is due, the Supreme Secretary told a reporter for THE TIMES, to the fight made against the order by the old line insurance companies, and by the unusually heavy losses at the time of the flood in Johnstown, Pa., and from sunstrokes during the Summer of 1896.

"Nevertheless," he said, "we are in a flourishing condition. We have a reserve fund of $565,000 deposited with institutions in Massachusetts, and we pay all claims on demand. We paid out $1,500,000 in death benefits last year. Until a short time ago we took risks ranging from $1,000 to $5,000; now they run from $500 to $3,000."

Officers of the Supreme Council will be elected at to-day's session.

LIVES IN TERROR OF A WIDOW.

Diamond Says Lovelorn Mrs. Toye's Attentions Make Life a Burden to Him.

Pursued by a relentless fate in the person of Mrs. Annie Toye, a widow, Owen Francis Diamond, whose occupation is that of a dry goods clerk, has—according to a story which he told Magistrate Mayo, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning—been leading a life so troubled and so burdensome that to escape it he has on numerous occasions seriously thought of enlisting in the army and going to the Philippines to shoot Filipinos by way of rest and recreation.

Mr. Diamond lives at 263 Avenue B, and is twenty-five years old. Mrs. Toye is forty-seven years old, and, according to the police court story, is employed in the Murray Hill Hotel. Tuesday morning she appeared before Magistrate Mayo, declared that Diamond was her husband, and through her sobs told such a pitiful tale of woe that the Magistrate was moved to grant a summons against him.

As a result Mr. Diamond appeared in court yesterday morning to answer a charge of desertion. He was there ahead of time, but early as he was, Mrs. Toye was there before him. When Diamond entered she at once made a move to get to his side. Mr. Diamond thereupon made a move to escape, but Mrs. Toye was not to be balked. Wherever he stationed himself in the courtroom, there also sidled the widow. The policemen snickered and the spectators laughed, but it was no laughing matter for Diamond, and finally he appealed to the Sergeant, who instructed Mrs. Toye to hold her allotted place.

When the case was called Diamond, whose suppressed indignation could no longer be restrained, cried out:

"Judge, I don't know what this woman wants with me."

"She said you abandoned her and treated her cruelly," said the Magistrate.

Diamond looked dumfounded. "But I'm not married to her," he at last said. "She lives in my neighborhood and knows my people. For the last couple of years she has nearly driven me to drink, pestering me with her attentions. She has asked me to marry her a thousand times. If I am eating dinner she bounces in and says, 'Oh, Owney, will you have me?' If I am playing billiards she does the same thing. If I am riding a wheel—and it's the only way I can escape her, for she can't ride—she lies in wait for me when I return. No matter who is around she makes love to me. She's a perfect terror, and I don't want anything to do with her."

When Mrs. Toye came to tell her story she said she had been married to Diamond last October. "I think it was Oct. 28," she said, "in a church in Sixteenth Street. We were married by a minister who is dead, and there were no witnesses. Look at this, Judge!"

The widow handed Magistrate Mayo a certificate from the Board of Health which she evidently thought told of the marriage. Instead the certificate declared that there was no such marriage on record. Magistrate Mayo thereupon discharged Diamond, who beat a hasty retreat, followed by the widow.

No Part of the City, but in It.

An act was passed last Winter cutting off that part of the territory of the Borough of Manhattan known as Inwood and Foster Meadow, and incorporating it once more into the territory of the Town of Hempstead, from which it was separated at the time of consolidation. Under the terms of the act it is alleged no change in the county lines is provided for, and that this territory, while outside of the City of New York, is still a part of the County of Queens, and does not become a part of Nassau County. The question now arises whether this omission will result in the revival of a Board of Supervisors for Queens County or whether the section will have a Supervisor who will be the only one in the county and be the sole member of the board.

DOCTORS' VIEWS ON FRUIT

Differ Upon the Question of Its Value as Food.

SOME SAY IT IS DANGEROUS

Others Scout Dr. Sheedy's Theory that It Generates Poisonous Gases in the Stomach.

In Poughkeepsie last Sunday a four-year-old child was seized with convulsions after eating watermelon. Infantile paralysis supervened, and on Tuesday it died. Thereupon the physician, Dr. D. M. Sheedy, announced, according to the dispatches, that it is dangerous for children to eat fruit and tomatoes and watermelons. His objections to fruit and to tomatoes and watermelons, as given in the reports, are that "the animal heat of the body forces their early decomposition, thus forming poisonous gases."

Such a theory as that proclaimed by Dr. Sheedy always creates a certain degree of consternation. If children cannot eat fruit and tomatoes, say the mothers of a million children, what can they eat with safety? Almost every article of diet has been, in turn, condemned in the name of so-called science. Dr. Sheedy's alarming theory adds a long list to the forbidden good things of life.

Prominent physicians of this city do not, however, acquiesce in the theory of Dr. Sheedy. Of more than a dozen who were asked for their opinions, all with one exception opposed the view of their Poughkeepsie colleague. They agreed that fruits and vegetables are not only good foods, but are among the best foods. This, they say, is the verdict of universal experience since the Garden of Eden, and they also agree that such a verdict is of far higher authority than the opinion of any specialist. As one physician expressed it:

"Children have come down the ages eating fruit of every kind. It is man's natural food. You see children wherever you go, in every country and in every clime, eating fruit, and frequently such kinds of fruit as the family physician would interdict if he knew of its consumption. Do they die because of it? You hear of children having stomachache from eating green apples, green or old watermelons, or bad fruit, and it is a joke from one end of the world to the other. But they don't die. If they had died there would not have been a fruit-bearing tree left on the earth by this time."

Specialists in medicine and related sciences, physicians, and chemists, treated the question in the same way. Most of them declared that Dr. Sheedy must have been incorrectly reported, as they could not conceive of a skilled physician holding such a theory. Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, the veteran chemist, would not consider the matter seriously, but said that either Dr. Sheedy was jesting or some one was jesting for him or about him. He even quoted Solomon's song, which says, "Comfort me with apples," to sustain his view that the fruit-eating habit is venerable and absolutely safe as well as pleasant. Dr. William H. Porter, however, made the alarming declaration that fruit and several kinds of vegetables are dangerous not only to children, but for adults as well. The opinion of various specialists and physicians are given below.

DR. H. T. BROOKS'S VIEWS.

Dr. H. T. Brooks, Adjunct Professor of Pathology at the New York Post-Graduate School and Hospital, the physician who was called from this city to Poughkeepsie by Dr. Sheedy for consultation when the autopsy was held in the case of the child John Sokalski, who died from infantile paralysis, said:

"I believe Dr. Sheedy did not quite make himself clear to the reporter who quoted him. The fall to see how paralysis could possibly be caused by a child's eating fruit or vegetables. I know there are those who do oppose fruits and certain vegetables as being a dangerous diet for children, but I never heard before that any poisonous gases were generated which may be the cause of infantile paralysis. There are many physicians who believe fruit is not wholesome because of the fermentation or putrefaction, as they sometimes call it, which the fruit undergoes in the intestinal canal.

"It is claimed that the laxative power of the fruit upon the bowels is dependent upon this fermentation, which causes nature to revolt at its unnatural presence there, and thus disturbs digestion. Of course, if such a theory be correct, and if the eating of fruit be persistently continued while nature has started a campaign within in manifest revolt against it, we can see how the intestines may reject all sorts of food. After the intemperate indulgence in a fruit diet we may thus account for many cases of diarrhea and such other bowel diseases due to irritation. This, however, is not to be considered seriously in connection with infantile paralysis, in my opinion.

"My view as to the cause of infantile paralysis is that it is due directly to some infection, some germ, some specific poison which may be taken into the system like the germs of any other disease, that is to say, through the mouth, nostrils, or in any other way.

"Infantile paralysis is by no means a new disease, although practically nothing is known of its cause. In 1894 an epidemic occurred in Rutland, Vt. There were 190 cases and 18 deaths, nearly 10 per cent. of the cases proving fatal. In this epidemic 85 of the 190 patients were children under six years of age.

AN ELUSIVE GERM.

"Now, physicans and bacteriologists have given the matter the closest study trying in every way possible to locate the germ, if germ it be. The reason I think there is a germ at the bottom of it is because the disease known as infantile paralysis acts on certain parts of the spinal cord—the anterior horns, as they are known in a scientific sense. These anterior horns are affected in a strange way—little blood vessels burst in them causing the nerves to be cut off from their proper supply of nutrition, and when these nerves are thus shattered they cause that part of the body to lose control of its muscles or become paralyzed.

"The bursting of these little blood vessels may affect muscles or a set of muscles. If the bursting occurs at that part of the spinal cord near the shoulders the arms are liable to be paralyzed; if near the hip joints a leg, or both legs, may be paralyzed. In nearly all cases of infantile paralysis it is an arm or a leg that suffers; rarely the body.

"With such a running account of the disease you may see how difficult it would be for the cause to be traced to fruit in the stomach. No; it is a germ; but nobody has ever discovered that germ. Scientists are working on it and may eventually find it. If we can discover the thing that bursts those little blood vessels in the spinal cord we will have the problem solved."

When asked if this germ may not be taken into the system in fruit, Dr. Brooks said: "No. That isn't plausible."

DR. DOREMUS AMUSED.

Dr. R. Ogden Doremus, Vice President and Professor of Chemistry and Physics in the New York City College, was found sitting in his laboratory of that institution amusing himself by polishing up a cornet which he said he was going to take to a tally-ho party to which he had been invited. When asked if he thought fruit and tomatoes and watermelons should be kept away from children the doctor turned from his work and said:

"Is this some joke you're springing on me?"

He was assured that the question had been seriously raised by Dr. Sheedy of Poughkeepsie.

"I have just returned from a fruit lunch myself," said Dr. Doremus, "and I should dread to be told that anything serious was going to happen. Break the news gently," and the jovial man of science laughed heartily at the humor of his own remark.

He would not consider the matter seriously for a moment, and went on polishing his cornet. "I am a strong advocate of ripe fruit taken in moderation," said he, "and I have scriptural authority for it, for doesn't the Bible say, 'comfort me with apples: for I am sick of love?'

"I have no faith in the theory that in the action of digestion paralysis can result from eating fruit. I don't know of any 'poisonous gases' that can arise from fruit in the bowels. I know that sometimes nitrogen gas is formed within us; sometimes carbonic acid gas; sometimes sulphide of hydrogen; but, mercy on us, are these poisonous? Don't we drink carbonic acid gas in champagne and soda water?

"Green apples give boys colic sometimes, true; but, there is no poison about that. Nearly everybody has had colic. Just think of the many parts of the world where the people mercy on us, are particularly in the tropics—live almost entirely on fruits. Of course, there are some unfortunates who are unable to partake even of strawberries or oranges, but there is only one case in millions. Must we, therefore, say to the rest of the world, 'Thou shalt eat no fruit?'"

WHAT OTHER EXPERTS SAY.

Dr. John S. Billings, who is assistant bacteriologist for the New York City Board of Health, said:

"The question as to whether the eating of fruit by children is dangerous in that it may cause infantile paralysis is not ripe yet from a bacteriological point of view. In the first place those who claim that infantile paralysis is caused by a germ have never yet discovered the germ for bacteriologists to inspect and study.

"While there are many features connected with the epidemic of infantile paralysis which suggest that the disease is infectious, yet the existence of any micro-organism as a cause has not been shown. We know that when fruit is not in good ripe condition it has a tendency to cause diarrhea and similar irritations of the bowels, but so far as bacteriology is concerned it is not yet prepared to say this can result in paralysis by any micro-organism."

Dr. T. A. Jenkins, who is acting house physician at the Nursery and Child's Hospital, 671 Lexington Avenue, said:

"I do not believe that fruit is good for children. It upsets their bowels, frequently resulting in diarrhea and fever attendant upon such irritations. I agree with Dr. Sheedy that fruit and tomatoes and watermelons should not be given injudiciously to children. As to their causing infantile paralysis I know nothing. I don't see how they could cause it by any poisonous gas arising, and if paralysis sets in, it must be from the general debility that sometimes follows an aggravated case of diarrhea laying the child's system, in its weakened condition, open to the inroad of disease."

A prominent specialist, who was formerly a Health Commissioner, said, when asked for his opinion of fruit diet:

"It is the most general and perhaps the best of all diets. It is what almost every one, whether child or adult, eats most willingly and with best results. It is a bare and bold assertion for a physician to make to say that the eating of fruits and vegetables by children is dangerous. He should be able to substantiate his theory, and I doubt if he can adduce a fact to sustain his view. Good, ripe fruit, in good preservation, is a palatable, wholesome, harmless, nourishing diet."

Dr. Ralph Waldo said that the chief question with reference to the eating of ripe fruit by children is a question of teeth. It would not do, he said, to give any solid food to children until they have properly developed teeth; but, with this exception, he did not see what possible objection there could be found to allowing children to eat fruits and vegetables. "Any good ripe fruit is a wholesome and good diet," he said. "Tomatoes I regard as the most valuable of our vegetables. They are easily digested and are very nutritious."

DR. PORTER'S OPPOSITE VIEWS.

Dr. William H. Porter, whose specialty is intestinal diseases and Bright's disease, however, declares most positively that fruit is dangerous not only for children but for adults as well. In fact, he includes in his list of "food stuffs to be avoided" all fruits, either cooked or raw, all cereals and breakfast foods, nuts, sweets, and pastry of all kinds, potatoes in all forms, onions, tomatoes, turnips, parsnips, carrots, celery, radishes, cabbage, egg and oyster plant, and corn.

"Fruits should be avoided," said Dr. Porter, "first, because they are usually picked before they are fully ripe; second, because they are in a state of partial putrefaction and are often covered with bacterial life when eaten, and are often taken in excessive quantities. Having reached the alimentary canal in this state, they excite undue putrefactive fermentation of proteid constituents contained within the intestinal canal, and thus prevent the perfect digestion and assimilation of the proteid elements of the food.

"This proteid molecule is a very complex body. Putrefactive fermentation such as fruit gives rise to in the alimentary canal splits the proteid molecule into innumerable compounds which may or may not be toxic or poisonous, in their nature. If toxic and absorbed into the system they may give rise to a variety of symptoms and even cause death by poisoning the victim. That is the danger of fruit."

Dr. Porter said he knew of no way infantile paralysis could be caused, however, by eating fruit.

THE DROWNING OF DUFEK.

Alleged that Little Effort to Rescue Him Was Made—Dead Man's Father to Investigate.

The parents of George Louis Dufek, a plumber of 245 Rush Street, Williamsburg, who was drowned on Sunday from the sloop yacht Fawn at Glen Cove, L. I., while out sailing with friends, incline to the belief that little, if any, effort was made to rescue him. Information to this effect was imparted to the elder Dufek yesterday and caused the father to go to Glen Cove in order that the matter could be investigated.

Dufek was twenty-four years old, and lived with his wife Mamie and their four-year-old daughter Frances. Adolph Hoffman, a machinist, boarded with them, and in the same house lives Lawrence Rice, owner of the yacht. On Saturday Dufek, Hoffman, Rice, Joseph Newburger, and John Murcott set out in the yacht from Bowery Bay to sail in her up Long Island Sound. They reached Glen Cove in the evening, where they remained over night, and on Sunday afternoon the Fawn was started on her return to her anchorage at Bowery Bay. Just off Glen Cove Point some of the ropes holding the mainsail parted, and Dufek, who had about 125 feet of line in his hand, was thrown backward into the water. The Fawn had proceeded about forty yards before the yacht's yawl put off with Hoffman in it to rescue Dufek. But the meantime Dufek, who was unable to swim, had made frantic efforts to keep his head above water. A fisherman near shore also had set out to save him. It was this fisherman, according to the story told by Dufek's mother yesterday, who conveyed the intelligence to Mrs. Dufek and her husband that Hoffman made only a very poor effort to save the drowning man.

Hoffman has denied this, and he said last evening that he did all that was possible to save Dufek. Other men who were in the yacht corroborated Hoffman's statement. Dufek's widow said last evening that she was sure Hoffman made every effort to save her husband.

NO AIR PIPES ON ELEVATED ROAD

Reported Concession to the Auto-Truck Company Denied.

Joseph H. Hoadley, President of the New York Auto-Truck Company, declined yesterday to discuss a rumor that an agreement had been reached between the company and the Manhattan Railway Company by which Auto-Truck pipes to conduct compressed air will be allowed to be strung on the elevated railway structures.

At the offices of the Manhattan Railway Company the story was derided. President George J. Gould is in Europe, and it was remarked that such a transaction could not be effected without his taking part in it. Vice President Alfred Skitt said that he had never heard of any negotiations to this end. Secretary and Treasurer D. W. McWilliams said that the story was news to him, and that he knew of no steps having been taken to come to any such arrangement. Ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck said that as the Auto-Truck Company was his client, he could not discuss its affairs in any way.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

There will be music at Madison Square Park by Berndt's Military Band to-day at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Parsifal" ..... Wagner
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Waltz, "Unsere Frauen" ..... Parbach
Characteristic, "On the Chattahoochee" ..... Johnson
Cornet Solo, "The Surf" ..... Steinhauser
Mr. Hugo Schmidt.
Potpourri, "Heart and Hand" ..... Lecocq
Cake Walk, "A Hot Time in Mobile" ..... Carter
Medley, "The Right Kind" ..... Stern
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Two-Step, "American Victory" ..... Liné

At East River Park Boswald's Military Band will give this programme:

The pride of our Nation—"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Débutante," (new) ..... Mallach, Jr.
Music from the Opera, "The Runaway Girl," ..... Caryll
Cornet Solo ..... Mr. Keneke.
Selection, "The Jolly Musketeer" ..... Edwards
Fantasia, "Here, There, and Everywhere" ..... Schreiner
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Medley Overture, "Songs of the Day" ..... Stern
a. Song, "The Moth and the Flame" ..... Witt
b. Humoresque, "Chinese March" ..... Catlin
Concert Galop, "Jockey Club," (first time) .. Bach
Levee Revels, "An Afro-American Café Hop" ..... O'Hare

WOULD RAISE COST OF GAS

New Amsterdam Company Stockholder Appeals to the Courts.

ASKS TO SEE CONCERN'S BOOKS

J. F. Pierson Says that at the Present Rate It Cannot Make Enough to Meet Fixed Charges.

The first appearance in the courts of the movement on the part of stockholders of the warring gas companies to force their Boards of Directors to put the price of house gas up to the old figures was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice McAdam. It was the application of Gen. J. Frederick Pierson, owner of seventy-five shares of stock in the New Amsterdam Gas Company, for a writ of peremptory mandamus directed against the company to produce all its books, records, contracts, and papers for the purpose of examination.

The application says the company is selling gas at such a low rate, 50 cents a thousand, that the company cannot be making a profit, and not only that, but it cannot be receiving sufficient income at this figure to meet its fixed charges. While the applicant can make no allegations of fact, the only way, he says, the company can be meeting its fixed charges is by selling bonds or stock.

Treadwell Cleveland appeared for Gen. Pierson and John C. Tomlinson for the company. Mr. Cleveland told in detail of the consolidation of the Equitable and the East River Gas Companies last year into the New Amsterdam Gas Company. Gen. Pierson had been an owner of Equitable stock and consented to the consolidation. Up to the time of the consolidation Gen. Pierson was getting a 12 per cent. dividend on his stock. Since the consolidation, in March, 1898, he says there has been no dividend.

In the last report of the gas company the debts of the new company, he alleges, are stated to be $38,950,000, while the debts of the two old companies merged into the new amounted to only $13,000,000. A like increase in assets, he alleges, is reported, while the assets of the old companies amounted together to about the same figure as their debts.

Gen. Pierson expressed an inability to understand the rise in assets and debts, as there was to be no increase in the capital stock on consolidation, but merely a union of the companies and a transfer of stock. Mr. Cleveland also told of the issue of new bonds lately, which are quoted at a high figure on the market, and said that Gen. Pierson wanted to know why these bonds were kept ahead of his bonds.

The significant part of the argument, however, for the application was the statement that on April 1 last, "arbitrarily, and without any reason known to the applicant, the company reduced the selling price of its product" from $1.10 to 50 cents. "At that rate," said Mr. Cleveland, "gas cannot be manufactured and delivered, and Gen. Pierson believes the company is not only making no profit, but is not even making its fixed charges."

He went on to suggest the meeting of the latter by issues of bonds and stock, saying that the applicant did not allege this was being done, but the only way it could meet the deficiencies that the applicant knew of was by such sale of bonds and stock. The General wanted to see the books of the company to find out, if possible, where he stood. His application to the company to be allowed to see the books had been denied.

Mr. Tomlinson, in reply, started out by saying that the application did not appear to him to have been made in good faith and for a legitimate object, but for some ulterior purpose. In regard to the right of a stockholder to examine the books of a company, he said, the Supreme Court had held that it could compel the production of such books, but had always used the power with the greatest care.

Gen. Pierson, he said, had no right to complain of the dividends of the new company. The preferred stock of the new company was issued with the plain understanding that the stock should not be preferential for a year. In spite of this, Gen. Pierson had already been a gainer by the consolidation. Taking into account the market values of the New Amsterdam stocks today as compared with his Equitable stocks, he was a gainer by $800.

Mr. Tomlinson said that the applicant had given no adequate reason why he should be allowed to examine the books. The only allegation of fact was that he wishes to find out from the books whether gas can be manufactured at the figure complained of at a profit. The city was full of experts, he said, who could give the information. Gen. Pierson had never received a technical refusal to see the books. He had called on the company's counsel on a day when the President and other officers were out of town.

"Mr. Cleveland says that we reduced the price of gas arbitrarily," he continued. "Had we done that I have no doubt that we would have been publicly applauded, instead of coming in for our share of abuse. But we didn't do it of our own motion."

Mr. Tomlinson then read from the affidavit of the Secretary denying the company is making any long-term contracts for supplying gas at the fifty-cent rate. The affidavit says that there are four gas companies in the city—the Consolidated, the New Amsterdam, the Mutual, and the Standard, all in competition.

On May 1 the Consolidated reduced the price of gas from $1.10 to 60 cents, and the agents of the Consolidated were actively soliciting the customers of the New Amsterdam Company. This necessitated a reduction, in order to hold the customers, and a reduction to a price below that of the Consolidated in order to get back a large number of the New Amsterdam customers who had already gone over.

Justice McAdam gave the counsel until to-morrow to submit further papers in the case.

COL. WARING'S ASHES.

Will Be Kept at Swinburne Island Until Widow Directs Otherwise.

The attention of Health Officer Doty was called last night to a published statement that the ashes of Col. Waring were unclaimed at Swinburne Island, with the ashes of paupers who had died of yellow fever. Dr. Doty said:

"It is true that the ashes of Col. Waring are in the same vault on Swinburne Island with the ashes of other yellow fever victims. After the remains of Col. Waring were cremated I communicated with Mrs. Waring and asked her what disposition should be made of the ashes of her husband. She replied that she desired them kept at Swinburne Island. Accordingly, the ashes of Col. Waring will remain at Swinburne as long as Mrs. Waring desires them kept there.

"I might also say that the ashes of all the yellow fever victims are being cared for in a decent and proper manner. We make no distinction whether the victim was a prominent person or a pauper."

CURRAN NOT SET FREE.

Justice Leventritt Says Man with Dynamite Was Held Properly.

Francis J. Curran, who was arrested during the strike against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for having in his possession a dynamite cartridge, that being a violation of Sections 385 and 675 of the Penal Code, has been remanded back to jail by Justice Leventritt, before whom he was brought on writs of habeas corpus and certiorari. Curran's release was asked for on the ground that Section 195 of the Penal Code was not complied with, in that the witnesses for the people were not examined in his presence. Justice Leventritt says:

"It appears, however, from the course of the proceedings before the Magistrate that the defendant's counsel accepted the depositions contained in the information as the direct examination of the witnesses. As soon as the witnesses were presented he forthwith, of his own motion, without any direction or suggestion, proceeded to cross-examine them. He might rightfully have insisted that the witnesses be orally examined, but he waived it.

"The relator further urges that even accepting the contents of the depositions as the direct examination, their force and effect were nullified by the cross-examination. I do not find this to be the fact. It is undisputed that the defendant had about his person dynamite with detonating fuses.

"The Magistrate properly concluded that a crime had been committed. He was, therefore, properly held."

Advance order frequently is necessary to get THE NEW YORK TIMES editions of Saturday, with Review of Books and Art, and Sunday, with Illustrated Magazine Supplement.—Adv.

Trousers have a very unpleasant habit of fraying at the bottom, of bagging at the knee, of collapsing generally—and the fit usually takes them just about now.

Interesting, therefore, to know that we have a splendid assortment of just those neat styles that most men prefer; sufficiently sprinkled with gay ones, so as to interest all kinds of legs.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

PRICE OF MEAT STILL RISING.

Extra Quarter and Half Cent a Pound Charged on the Best Grades—Position of Retailers.

Still the price of meat goes up. The market butchers and the retail dealers throughout the city put on an extra quarter and half cent a pound on the best grades of meat yesterday, making the gross increase since last week from 3 to 4 cents a pound. The best beefsteaks which retailed at 24 and 25 cents a pound last week are now sold at 28 and 29 cents a pound. Medium steaks which formerly sold at 18 and 20 cents a pound are now held at 20 and 23. An additional advance of 1 cent a pound has been made on the higher grades of pork and lamb since last Monday.

Reports from Chicago yesterday that the prices of meats were bound to go still higher before cold weather sets in were discussed by the retail dealers here with many an ominous shake of the head. Some of these dealers are already complaining of a falling off in their trade in consequence of the increased prices and they are fearful of the results of putting retail prices still higher. Their customers, they say, are deserting them to trade with the big department stores which, notwithstanding the wholesalers' advance in prices, can still afford to undersell the retail dealers.

According to the stories told by many, the lot of the retail butcher is not a happy one just now. "It is only a question of time," said a Third Avenue dealer whose big establishment bespeaks past prosperity, "when we retailers will all be forced out of business. We are hemmed in between two powerful forces. The big concerns which control the market in this country are making us pay more for meat than we can get, and the great department stores which are able to buy meats in wholesale quantities are ruining us with their competition. I see no chance for the retail butcher unless he is able to own a farm and raise his own cattle, sheep, and pigs."

Another east side retailer commented with some bitterness on the recent requirement of the wholesale concerns that the retail dealers must in most instances "pay the freight" on their purchases. "Not only must we come up with the cash every Monday morning," said this dealer, "but we must pay all the expressage on the meats that we order from the wholesalers."

West side retail butchers are striving to make the mass meeting which is to be held in Bloomingdale Hall, 915 and 917 Eighth Avenue, to-morrow night a large and representative gathering of the trade. They desire the public to thoroughly understand their position and also hope, in the language of one of the leaders of the movement, "to arouse public sentiment in behalf of retail meat dealers as against monopolies."

The New York representatives of the large wholesale meat concerns—Armour & Co., Nelson, Morris & Co., Swift & Co., and the Cudahy Company—say that they have nothing to do with the fixing of prices in this city. The headquarters of the wholesale meat traffic of this country is in Chicago, and questions of policy and price are determined there. The New York representatives, however, insist that there is no meat trust but that the advance in prices is the natural outcome of a largely increased home consumption, an unprecedented foreign demand for American meat, and an unlooked for shortage in the supply of cattle.

AN OPINION ON CHICAGO BEEF.

Large Shipments of Cattle Due to High Prices Will Effect Only a Temporary Reaction in Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—It was said in Packing Town to-day that a drop in the prices of prime and medium grades of beef, recently raised, might be expected to-morrow. Some reaction is almost certain to follow the high prices of the last week, as the natural influx of cattle, due to the high prices, will bring it about.

Whether the reduction will be lasting is doubtful. The country has been going for several years on a low consumption of meat, and breeders of cattle, farmers, and Western ranchers have lowered their stocks accordingly. It is estimated that it will take a year or longer for the breeding of food cattle to catch up with